



KING EDWARD VII  
HIS LIFE AND REIGN





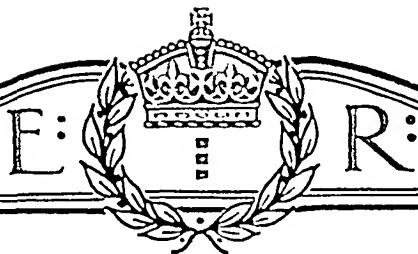




KING EDWARD AND HIS FAMILY ON BOARD THE  
ROYAL YACHT *OSBORNE*







KING  
EDWARD  
VII

HIS LIFE & REIGN

*The Record of  
a Noble Career*

By

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# KING EDWARD VII

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## CHAPTER XXIII

### IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL WORK

1881-1882

The time has now arrived when we are to see the heir to the throne brought into close connection with matters of the highest importance to the national and imperial interests. The public mind was awakening more fully to the fact that the home country possessed regions called colonies. Thirty years previously to the time under review, the "Great Exhibition", as it was popularly known, of 1851 had shown the British visitors many colonial products. Canada displayed her minerals, grain, maple sugar, pine, birch, maple, and walnut timber, and many furs and skins; while New South Wales and South Australia had sent timber, skins, and copper ore. The Exhibition of 1862, in the British colonial department, made a great advance on the show of eleven years before, one of the most striking objects being a huge gilded obelisk, representing the bulk of the gold, in value exceeding 80 millions sterling, obtained from the Australian colony Victoria. There were men in the British Isles who had been thinking to some purpose on colonial development, and one result of their thought was the founding, in 1868, of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which the Prince of Wales became President. A place was thus provided in London where gentlemen connected with the colonies and British India could meet, and the staff of the institution under-

took investigations into subjects connected with the Empire. A library and museum were established, and, after 1870, *Proceedings* were regularly published. In 1881 the Lord Mayor was Sir William M'Arthur, M.P., a colonial merchant of high repute, who had visited most of our great colonies. This gentleman, on July 16, entertained the Prince, with other distinguished personages, and a great company of "Colonials", at a Mansion House dinner. No such gathering of governors, premiers, agents and administrators of British territories beyond the seas had ever been held. The company also included Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, who, to the surprise, perhaps, of some of the guests who may have dreamed of seeing "native" costume, wore the "regulation" evening dress and made a little speech in English. The Lord Mayor spoke of his own visit to the beautiful and fertile group, and of the prosperity and happiness of the people. The Prince of Wales, in replying to the toast of his health, referred to the remarkable character of the assemblage, to his interest in the colonies, his visit to Canada and other territories in North America, and to his great gratification in seeing among the guests "an old friend, Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada". He then spoke of the interest with which he had seen various products of the great Australasian colonies at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna, and of his pleasure in making the personal acquaintance of many colonists. He also referred to his having sent his two sons on a visit to Australasia, adding: "It has been a matter of great gratification, not only to myself and to the Princess, but to the Queen, to hear of the kindly reception they have met with everywhere". The Duke of Manchester, who had lately returned from Australasia, referred to facts proving that Australians and New Zealanders, per head, man, woman, and child, consumed at that time £8, 10s. worth of British goods, while France only stood at 7s. 8d. per head, and the United States at 1s. He held that we had "very forcible financial reasons why we should consolidate, encourage, and promote in every way the prosperity of the British Colonies".

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State, in replying for the toast of the evening, "The British Colonies", congratulated the Lord Mayor on the happy notion of bringing together this assembly, which must have an equally happy effect in promoting good feeling both here and in the Colonies, inasmuch as it is a type of the union which ought to bind all the British dominions together.

Two days later the Prince of Wales was engaged with another public movement of vast importance—the advancement of technical education, a subject in which the Prince Consort had been an originator in this country. Some of the City companies had become alive to their duty of training artisans, a main purpose of their foundation, and in 1880 the "City and Guilds of London Institute" was incorporated. In May of that year the Duke of Albany had laid the foundation stone of the Finsbury Technical College, the first building in London exclusively devoted to this practical training. Other schools of like character arose, and it was thought well to establish a Central Institute, at the cost of many of the City companies, for the systematic teaching of the practical applications of science and art to the trades and industries of the country. The Prince of Wales, as president of the associated Institute, now attended at South Kensington, to lay the foundation stone of the building. He was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, and, in reply to an address from the Lord Chancellor (Lord Selborne), Chairman of the Committee of the Institute, the Prince dwelt at length on the importance of technical training, and spoke of the "peculiar pleasure he felt in the fact that the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, of whom I am the president, have been able to contribute to this important undertaking by giving the ground upon which the college is to be erected, with a sufficient reserve of land to ensure its future development". The stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies. The work of the Prince on this occasion proved very valuable in promoting the establishment of other technical institutes and schools in London. August brought the usual Cowes Regatta, in which



the Prince's yacht *Aline* raced for the Queen's Cup. On August 3 he was again engaged on a public occasion of great interest, one congenial to the man who was to devote so much time and energy to the cause of hospitals for the sick and suffering poor. A meeting of the International Medical Congress—the seventh in its history—was for the first time held in Britain. The event took place in St. James's Hall, where 3000 members were present, and the Congress was opened by the Prince of Wales, who was received on his arrival by the eminent British practitioners, to some of whom, as we have seen, he was personally indebted—Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull, Sir James Paget, and other members of the Committee. The Crown Prince of Prussia accompanied his brother-in-law. In the course of his speech the British prince dwelt on the importance and value of such gatherings of men of science devoted to the healing art in all its varied applications, concluding with the words, "any addition to the knowledge of medicine must always be followed by an increase in the happiness of mankind". In the evening he attended the conversazione of foreign members at South Kensington.

In September the Prince and Princess were at Liverpool to open a great addition to the vast series of docks on the eastern side of the Mersey, being the guests of Lord Sefton, at Croxteth Hall, during their stay. One of the new docks was named the "Alexandra". At the new "North Docks" the Prince moved a lever, whereupon the ponderous gates, acted on by hydraulic power, noiselessly and slowly opened. When the handle was removed from the lever, it was found to be a handsome hunting knife, which was placed in its sheath and received by the Prince as a memorial. When the Princess opened the new engineering work named after herself, there was handed to her a richly jewelled penknife, with which she severed a silken cord. This act caused the breaking of a bottle of champagne over the bows of the steamer which bore the royal party, and she then declared the dock open. The penknife was then screwed into the handle of a parasol, of which it formed part, and presented to the royal

lady. Then followed a progress through, and a grand reception in, the great commercial town, 20,000 school children being massed at one place. The Prince made a graceful allusion to his father's opening of the Albert Dock in 1846, and expressed his deep interest in the progress of Liverpool.

On September 9 the family were at Abergeldie Castle, where the Prince and his brothers, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, did good execution among the stags, the slaughter of eight on one day being followed by the usual torchlight view of the prey, and, on this occasion, by a dance of the gillies, servants, and tenants round a great bonfire to the music of the "pipes". Whisky flowed in decent plenty, and the royal master's health was drunk with loud cheers. In October there was deerstalking with the Earl of Fife, in Mar Forest, and on the estate of Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld. At Abergeldie Castle, in the presence of the Queen, who had not seen a play for many years, and of over 200 other guests, there was a performance, by a provincial company, of Mr. Barnard's comedy *The Colonel*. On the return to London the Prince went to Hythe, where he opened the new marine defence works, including a parade and roadway on a sea wall 6000 feet long, connecting the borough with Sandgate. After this, he laid the first concrete block of the new deep-sea harbour at Folkestone, a work greatly facilitating intercourse with France. On October 17 he and the Princess were visiting Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., at Singleton Abbey, Swansea. The seat lies on the beautiful western shore of Swansea Bay, and is in the Elizabethan style, being a charming edifice overgrown with creepers. The interior is richly adorned with ancient carvings, tapestries, Dresden china, and old armour. The royal suite of rooms included a bedchamber in richly carved black oak, and the Princess's boudoir was draped throughout in pale-blue silk damask. These apartments commanded a noble view of the park, the sea, and the hills. The purpose of the royal visit was to preside at the opening of the fine new East Dock at Swansea, the Prince lifting a sluice and admitting the water, while the Princess broke a bottle of champagne, and named the new work "Prince of

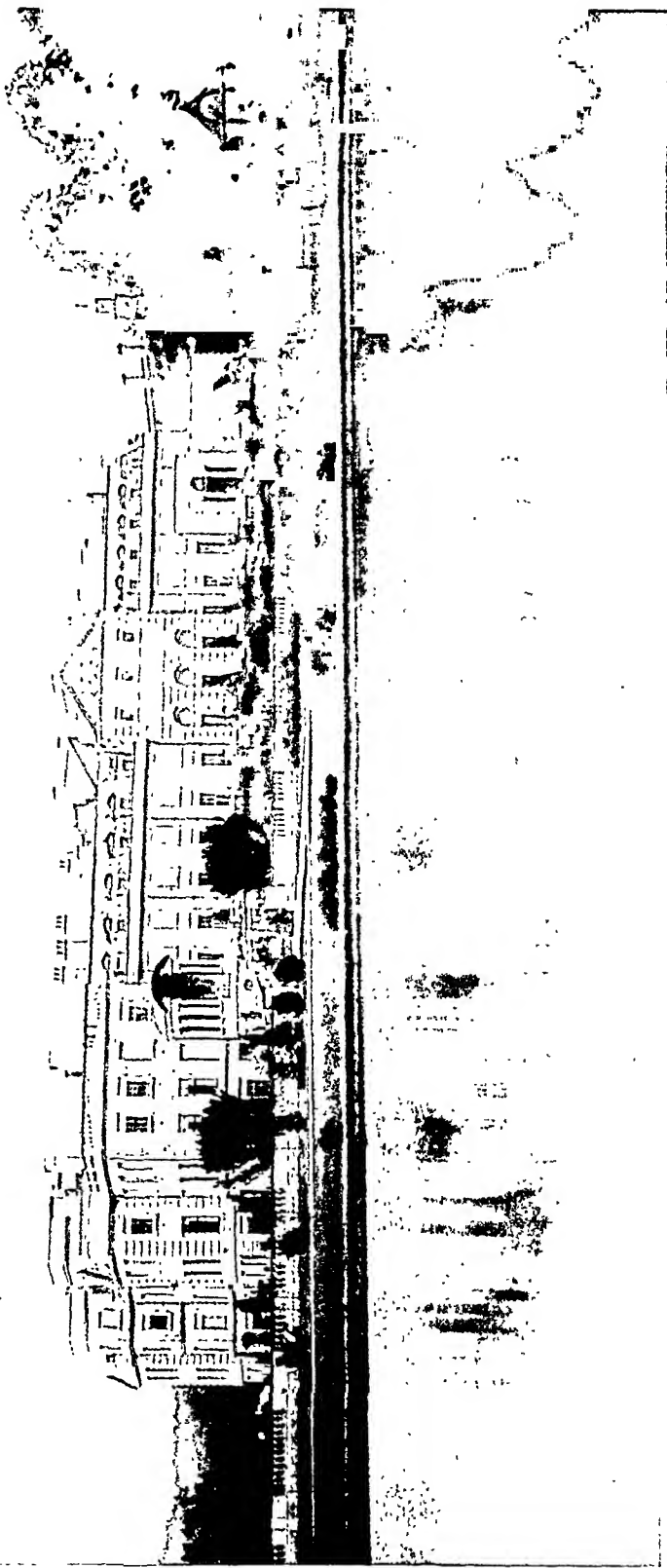
Wales Dock". The scene of this event, Swansea, is a comparatively modern town of regular plan, well provided with public institutions of every class, including parks and recreation grounds. Smelting and other metalwork is the staple business, and there is great foreign and colonial trade. A great reception was given to the royal pair. Hundreds of thousands of people had flocked together from the populous districts of busy South Wales, volunteers, choral societies, friendly societies, and school children being there in imposing and memorable numbers. Three miles of road leading to the harbour were adorned with flags, and 10,000 Sunday-school children lined the avenue as the royal pair drove into the Brynmill grounds—a public park—at the suburb of Singleton. Two thousand members of the choral societies, the girls dressed in quaint Welsh costumes, sang the grand "Men of Harlech" with splendid effect. The Princess was specially interested by the girls' tall Welsh hats, and, when the singing was over, she delighted two of them by calling them to her carriage for a brief conversation. At this time the three daughters were at Sandringham, and the Prince and Princess made a short visit to Paris.

On November 9, at Sandringham, the Prince completed his fortieth year, an event celebrated by the usual ball and other festivities. Good sport in shooting was enjoyed in the royal preserves, varied by foxhunting with the West Norfolk pack. A great county ball was given, and the Prince visited Lord Rendlesham, at Wickham Market, for more shooting. Before the end of the month he was staying at Welbeck Abbey with the young sixth Duke of Portland, who had recently succeeded his cousin in the possession of vast estates and of four other mansions in Grosvenor Square, London, in Ayrshire, and in Caithness. The famous Welbeck lies in north Nottinghamshire, on the Derbyshire borders. The royal visitor was received by his host at Worksop Station, and escorted to his residence by sixty of the Duke's tenantry, mounted, and in hunting costume. The structure, in a stately Palladian style, is mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but was much enlarged by the fifth

duke, the predecessor of the Prince's host, and furnished with substructures and excavations which rendered it the most extraordinary place of its class in the modern world. Between 1854 and 1879 that owner expended vast care and labour, and huge sums of money, in the indulgence of his tastes for building, landscape gardening, and other arts. The work of 2000 men, artisans and labourers of various classes, was devoted for many years not only to the building itself and to the park and gardens, but to the making of subterranean passages and apartments of sumptuous decoration. Extending in all directions from the edifice are many miles of underground passages, all of which are pleasant to walk in, and wide enough for three persons abreast. They are brilliantly lighted by means of costly apparatus for attracting the sun's rays, and by gaslight whenever daylight cannot be admitted. At the time of the Prince's visit a large underground riding school had been turned into a grand art museum, 180 feet in length, with a large number of pictures hung, and thousands of rare and valuable books, ancient and modern, on the oaken floor. The place is lighted by four chandeliers, each weighing a ton, suspended from the roof, and having 2000 gas jets, the light of which is reflected from great mirrors on the walls. The ceiling bears a design representing a midsummer sky. The library, also underground, is 236 feet long, and is divided into five chambers so constructed as to form at will one vast hall. Another large and superb construction was commenced in 1874, and left unfinished at the duke's death five years later, its real intended purpose remaining unknown. Reached by a special staircase at one end, and a subterranean passage at the other, this structure resembles a great ballroom,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre in area, dug out of the solid clay. The roof is supported by eight iron girders, each weighing 24 tons. By day, illumination comes from twenty-seven octagonal lights; by night, from magnificent crystal chandeliers. The oaken floor is a wonderful piece of work in its closeness and fine finish, the deep tone of the wood being due to regular washing with rare old Welbeck ale. This piece of glorious extravagance is now

used as a picture gallery, displaying on the walls 160 fine works by Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyck, Snyders, Holbein, Reynolds, Wouvermans, and other masters. There are many other underground chambers, splendidly decorated, admirably lighted, and free from draughts.

The mansion itself, a great semi-castellated edifice, has a large Gothic hall remarkable for its fan tracery on the ceiling and its elaborate and splendid decorations. The kitchen, pantries, and other "offices" are all underground, with ingenious shafts and railways for conveying things to and fro, and hoisting them for use in the dining-room above. The most remarkable of the many exterior buildings round the Abbey is the riding school, nearly 400 feet long and 100 feet wide, divided into a great centre and two aisles. The central department is decorated with a frieze of painted brasswork representing animals, birds, and the foliage of trees, of elegant design and admirable execution. This structure, with walls of solid stone, and roof 50 feet high, formed of iron, glass, and wood, is lighted by 8000 gas jets. The tan gallop for exercising the horses in winter is unequalled in Europe, being a glass-covered arcade 1270 feet long, and having an area of 64,000 square feet. The stables and sheds form a village in which everything is on a sumptuous scale, the very fittings of the door being of polished brass. The hunting stables, in the form of a quadrangle, occupy an acre of ground, with ample room for 100 horses. The cow-houses, dairy, and poultry-houses form imposing blocks of buildings, with every arrangement and device for perfect comfort, cleanliness, and health, to the animals and birds, and of beauty, in such places, to the eye of an observer. Such was the abode of imperial splendour now visited by the Prince of Wales, one showing what can be done by an owner of taste who does not indulge in betting, nor spend his money in the lavish entertainment of friends, and has at his disposal an income well exceeding one thousand pounds per day. The park at Welbeck, 10 miles in circumference, has long been renowned for its ancient and gigantic oaks. The great riding school just described was



D. Knight-Whitome.

## WELBECK ABBEY



lighted up on the evening when the royal guest arrived. The week was spent in shooting in the covers, driving through Sherwood Forest, and inspecting the wonders of Welbeck. After visits to the neighbouring seats, Clumber Park, and Thoresby Park, the Prince returned to Sandringham.

The first few days of December were there passed in the entertainment of guests, and in hunting and shooting, and on December 6 the Prince and Princess started for the Marquis of Bath's seat, Longleat, in Wiltshire. The mansion lies near Frome, in the district formerly known as Selwood Forest. It is a grand and stately pile of mixed Italian and English Tudor architecture, the building of which occupied twelve years in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but it has been much enlarged and adorned in later days. The exterior shows cornices, pilasters, and statues of the Italian style, and the state rooms of the interior, with the corridors used as a portrait gallery, are finely proportioned and richly decorated, containing also one of the largest and best private collections of pictures, especially of English historical portraits, to be found in the kingdom. The mansion is backed by a grand well-wooded hill, and the park, with a circumference of 15 miles, contains a succession of lakes, with cascades, formed by the River Frome, and 2000 acres of noble woods and plantations. The beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds were laid out by Lancelot Brown, the famous landscape gardener of the eighteenth century, whom we have already met elsewhere. The royal pair had a great reception at Warminster Station, which was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lit up with coloured lamps, displaying the plume and monogram, with a profusion of evergreens, and there was a Volunteer guard of honour. On the miles of road to Longleat the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which the Marquis of Bath was commander, acted as escort, and the route was adorned with arches, Venetian masts, and illuminations. The Prince had good sport with the pheasants in the preserves during the stay of five days. After a brief sojourn in London, and a few days' shooting by the Prince at Holkham with the Earl of



Leicester, the whole family spent Christmas at Sandringham. A memorial of the National Fisheries Exhibition at Norwich was presented to the Princess by the citizens, in the shape of a model of a trawler, showing the vessel at work with her drag net at the bottom of the sea, with another representing a carrier cutter, supposed to be running for the nearest port with a cargo of fish. Both vessels were made to rise and fall, by means of clockwork, on the bosom of a gently heaving sea, the whole being enclosed in a glass case. The Princess expressed much pleasure in receiving this beautiful and appropriate gift.

In January, 1882, after some foxhunting in Norfolk, and some shooting in the coverts on the Windsor estate, the Prince went to visit the Earl of Stamford and Warrington at Bradgate Park, in Leicestershire, a beautiful domain of woodland, rock, bracken, furze, and pasture, with an abundance of feathered and ground game. At this spot Lady Jane Grey was born, when it was the property of her father, the Marquis of Dorset. It was here that the great scholar Roger Ascham visited the learned and charming young lady, and found her, at a time when the chase was sweeping through the park with other members of the household, seated in her chamber, reading in the original Greek Plato's treatise called *Phædo*, on the immortality of the soul, "and that", says Ascham, "with as much delight as some gentlemen would read a merry tale in Boccace" (Boccaccio). The royal visitor had the usual reception at Leicester, and, just outside the Park, the village of Groby was ablaze with coloured fires. Groby Pool, a fine sheet of water, 40 acres in extent, with abundant water fowl, was marked out by surrounding lights, and the ancient manorhouse, where Lady Jane was living in 1553, was illuminated. The Prince saw the ruins of the ancient house, which was destroyed by fire in the early part of the eighteenth century; "Queen Adelaide's oak", under which the consort of William the Fourth had luncheon when she celebrated her fiftieth birthday at Bradgate; and the terrace where Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley walked and conversed previous to the marriage which was to bring both to an early and tragical doom. During

the Prince's stay there was excellent sport in the covers for about a dozen guns. On the eve of his departure a grand display of fireworks was witnessed by some thousands of persons. He conveyed, through his host and the Mayor of Leicester, his gratification at the hearty reception accorded to him in the district of Charnwood Forest.

On passing through London to Sandringham the Prince received Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Minister, who presented to him the Order of the Star of Roumania from King Charles, the monarch of the new realm which had arisen after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war. He also received, at Marlborough House, the Japanese Minister, and conveyed through him to the Mikado the expression of his thanks for the cordial reception given by his Imperial Majesty to Princes Albert Victor and George on the occasion of their recent visit to the rapidly progressive country in the East, whose performances by sea and land were destined, within little over two decades from the time under review, to astound the world. At Sandringham, in addition to the usual sport, there were theatricals for the amusement of guests. The popular comedian Mr. J. L. Toole appeared one evening in *The Steeplechase*, *Our Clerks*, and *Ici On Parle Français*, and the Prince, attending the supper at which the players were entertained, drank Mr. Toole's health, and thanked him and his colleagues for the pleasure afforded to the Princess and his guests in the theatre skilfully formed out of the bowling saloon. Before the month closed, the Prince was hunting and shooting in Yorkshire with Mr. Christopher Sykes, and bringing down game in Lord Londesborough's covers.

In February came the usual town life—theatres, concerts, levees, dinners. The Prince was elected an honorary member of the "Savage" Club, and dined one evening with his brother "Savages", as they called themselves, and was entertained by performances in mimicry, music, and other diversions, by members of that gifted assemblage of artists and literary men of all classes. On March 1 he showed his regard for one branch of the "Auxiliary Forces" by presiding at Willis's Rooms over the

twenty-first anniversary dinner of the Civil Service Volunteers, of which body he was Honorary Colonel. In his speech he referred to his vivid remembrance of the fact that, in 1859, when he was an Oxford undergraduate, he witnessed the commencement of the Volunteer movement. He went on to say how utterly mistaken those persons had been who thought that the enterprise would be an ephemeral one, initiated by "an inclination on the part of the citizens of our country to play at soldiers". The Wimbledon camp and rifle shooting had proved to be a great inducement, resulting in the production of thousands of good "shots", and a great stimulus had been given to the force by their share in manœuvres, reviews, and sham fights, and, in later years, from their being brigaded with regular troops. He thanked the company for their reception of the name of the Princess of Wales and of his brothers and sons, and announced that he had just received a telegram as to the arrival of the young princes, on the *Bacchante*, at Suez, showing the rapid approach of the termination of their cruise round the world. On the nineteenth anniversary of their wedding day (March 10) the royal pair gave a ball at Marlborough House to about 500 children of the chief representative families, an entertainment attended by most of the parents. At Sandown Park Races the Prince and Princess saw the Prince's horse "Fairplay" win the Household Brigade Cup. During the month there were visits to hospitals, studios, and picture galleries, and a run was made to Dover for an inspection of that hitherto abortive enterprise, the Channel Tunnel.

We must here turn back for a week or two to notice the important part played by the heir apparent in furthering the cause of the art of music. We trace first the origin of the movement which led to great developments. In the "seventies" of the nineteenth century a strong feeling existed in influential quarters concerning the need of organized efforts for the extension of musical education and the improvement of musical taste. The rise of eminent composers and of great performers, vocal and instrumental, and the reception accorded to them by the public, had amply proved that, for many years past, there had been no

lack in the British Isles of musical genius, skill, and taste. Delight in the old rounds and catches, madrigals and glees, and all kinds of choral compositions, had been followed by the highest popular appreciation of the orchestral music of which Handel had been so great a master. The Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822, and incorporated in 1830, had done some service in a limited sphere. In 1873, after the subject of wide and popular musical training had been discussed for several years, and a "Musical Committee" of the Society of Arts had been appointed with the Prince of Wales as Chairman, a meeting was held at Clarence House, St. James's, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, an accomplished violinist. A resolution was passed in favour of erecting a building at South Kensington, and a site on the west side of the Royal Albert Hall was granted by the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851. This structure was opened, at Easter, 1876, with eighty-two free scholarships, founded by the Society of Arts, the City Corporation, the City Guilds or Companies, provincial towns, and private donors. The scholarships were each £40 a year, tenable for five years, carrying free instruction for that period, and to be obtained "by competitive examination alone". The Duke of Edinburgh was Chairman of the Council, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Arthur) Sullivan became Principal, with a staff of teachers. This National Training School for Music continued to flourish until Easter, 1882, when it came to an end, owing to the enterprise for establishing a college on a still wider basis. The instruction given had been systematic and thorough, and among the pupils there trained was the very able pianist Eugene D'Albert. Soon after the meeting of 1873 the Prince of Wales assumed the leadership of the national movement on behalf of music, and held a conference at Marlborough House, on June 15, 1875, whereat there was a most representative and distinguished attendance, and which caused the establishment of the scholarships above mentioned.

This statement brings us to the last day of February, 1882, when the Prince presided at a meeting held in the banqueting

hall, St. James's Palace, to solicit public support for the foundation of a "Royal College of Music". He had never addressed an assemblage more fully representing the choicest members of the community. For the first time music was now, in Britain, placed upon a national basis. Many of the chief British musicians of the day were there, but the mass of the audience represented the counties, cities, and towns in the persons of lords-lieutenant, mayors, and town clerks, and the chairman was attended on the platform by the Duke of Edinburgh, the head of the Government (Mr. Gladstone), the leader of the Opposition (Sir Stafford Northcote), the Earl of Rosebery, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), and the Lord Mayor of London. The Prince, in a long and comprehensive address, dwelt on the need for the proposed institution, as one which would exert a civilizing influence of a high order throughout all classes of the community, and then furnished details as to the scholarships and other benefits for students to be provided in the college which was to be, for the British Isles, the recognized head and centre of the musical world. In urging his hearers to support the cause he said: "You who are musicians must desire to improve your art, and such will be the object of the Royal College. You who are only lovers of music must wish well to a plan which provides for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects a pleasure which you yourselves enjoy so keenly. To those who are deaf to music, as practical men I would say this much—to raise the people you must purify their emotions and cultivate their imaginations. To satisfy the natural craving for excitement you must substitute an innocent and healthy mode of acting on the passions for the fierce thirst for drink and eager pursuit of other unworthy objects. Music acts directly on the emotions, and it cannot be abused, for no excess in music is injurious." In a forcible peroration the royal chairman then appealed, in turn, to the lords-lieutenant, to the Lord Mayor of London, and to the other mayors present, to assemble meetings and urge contributions; to the representatives of the Church and other religious denominations and of education; to those directly interested in music, either professionally or as

amateurs; to distinguished colonists, and to the ambassadors and ministers of European countries in the audience he uttered suitable words of exhortation to support an institution that would be not only national, but thrown open to the natives of all countries. An excellent speech was made by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was followed by Mr. Gladstone and others. In reply to a vote of thanks, the Prince stated that "he had received a touching letter from someone who had anonymously sent a contribution of £50—one whose earliest recollection was the singing of the National Anthem on the coronation of the Queen, when as a poor lad he joined in the procession of Sunday-school children". As a result of this meeting the new institution took over the building, furniture, fittings, organs, and music, with a banker's balance exceeding £1000, of the National Training School. A grand response was quickly made to the spirited appeal uttered by the heir to the throne. In the space of fourteen months forty-four meetings were held in towns throughout England and Wales, and a sum exceeding £110,000 was raised, of which nearly £5000 was due to the direct active influence of the Princess.

The blow struck at St. James's Palace was quickly followed up by the Prince, who was fully resolved on the success of the great scheme. On March 20, 1882, the Duke of Connaught, at the instance of his eldest brother, made an able and tactful speech at the Mansion House to a meeting of merchants, bankers, and leading "city men". Three days later the Prince of Wales called a meeting, at Marlborough House, of influential gentlemen connected with the Colonial Empire, and made a speech remarkable for its truly imperial tone, as he dwelt on the importance which he attached to colonial sympathy and co-operation in matters bearing on national unity. He also mentioned that he had sent to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, full reports of the proceedings at St. James's Palace for transmission to the Colonial Governments, with a view to enlisting official aid in the enterprise, and also for distribution in the colonies among the heads of religious and educational institu-

tions, municipal and other public bodies, and private persons, in order to make the matter more fully known. In order to complete our account of the great services rendered by the Prince to the cause of music, we note that on May 7, 1883, he performed the ceremony of inaugurating the new Royal College in presence of a small but very distinguished company. He was accompanied by the Princess, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian, and was received by the trustees and by the Duke of Westminster, Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Sir George Grove, director, who made a very impressive and interesting speech. The institution was thus fairly launched on its career, with fifty scholars elected after the competitive examination of 1588 candidates from the United Kingdom. On May 23 a Royal Charter of Incorporation was granted, and the College was placed under the government of a council, with the Prince of Wales as president. The College possesses the rare, extensive, and valuable library of the former Sacred Harmonic Society, and that of the "Concerts of Antient Music", bestowed by Queen Victoria. In his speech on the above date the Prince expressed his deep gratification at the manner in which the country had responded to his appeal, and his thanks for colonial support, and noted that among the successful candidates for scholarships were a mill girl, the daughter of a brickmaker, the son of a blacksmith, and the son of a labourer; and he announced that the Queen was about to confer the honour of knighthood on Professor Macfarren and Dr. Sullivan.

In April the Prince witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race from the umpire's steamer; visited studios and art galleries; went to Portsmouth for the Volunteer Easter manœuvres, and there attended a free-and-easy smoking concert of the Minne-singers' Club, of which he was president, a body mainly composed of naval and military men. There was a family gathering at Sandringham, and on the 27th he and the Princess witnessed an event of great interest to the royal house and the nation—the wedding of the Queen's youngest son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the Princess

Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, younger daughter of the head of an ancient minor German Protestant State, lying north of Hesse-Cassel, and forming part of the new empire. One of her sisters was Queen of the Netherlands. The British bridegroom, now twenty-nine years old, had been educated by private tutors and at Oxford University, and had travelled on the Continent and in Canada. He had inherited from his father, and had improved by assiduous culture, the refined mental tastes and the abilities which form an accomplished patron of the arts and sciences. His character and conduct, and his delicate health, had made him an object of public admiration and sympathy. Like the Prince Consort, he was greatly and thoughtfully interested in popular and technical education, and in all sound plans of social beneficence and utility, as was evinced by many excellent public addresses. The newly wedded couple took up their abode at Claremont. In May the Prince heard, in the House of Commons, the discussion on the murder of the Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland (Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke) in Phœnix Park, Dublin, and he and the Princess were among the first to call on Lady Frederick to express sympathy with her in her terrible affliction. On May 29 the royal pair journeyed to Leicester, for the purpose of opening the new people's recreation ground called Abbey Park. There was the usual grand reception, and in the marketplace 6000 children delighted the Prince and Princess by their singing of the Prince's hymn and the National Anthem. At the new park, a beautiful enclosure of 40 acres, with a large lake and islands therein, the Princess planted an oak tree, throwing some mould around the roots of the sapling with a silver spade handed by the mayoress. The Prince, for his share in the work, took a gardener's spade. He then received a golden key from the mayor and declared the ground open, and the royal visitors took luncheon in a marquee on the archery ground, which formed one of the features of the park.

The town of Leicester, one of the most important in the Midlands, is of great historical interest. It occupies the site of the



Roman military station called *Ratae Coritanorum*, the presence of the ancient conquerors and occupants being proved by the unearthing of pavements, urns, and other remains. It was one of the five old Danish boroughs in the Danelagh, or Danes' Community, the territory occupied by those northern conquerors in the days of Alfred the Great. Incorporated as a borough by King John, Leicester was almost destroyed in the armed contest between the famous Earl Simon de Montfort and Henry the Third. One of the ornaments of the town is the memorial clock tower erected in 1868 in honour of that great Franco-Englishman and other notable men connected with the borough. Richard the Third passed the night there just before the fatal field of Bosworth, and his body was carried back to the town for burial. At the Abbey of Black Canons Wolsey died in 1530. The town has several handsome churches and good public buildings. Its rapid rise, due to manufactures, in the Victorian age is well known. There was one incident of a slightly disagreeable character which occurred during the passage of the procession through the town, when a tipsy man thrust himself close up to the carriage of the royal visitors and insisted on asking the Princess to shake hands with him. He was instantly hustled away and handed over to the police, who brought him next day before the mayor and other magistrates. He was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, but the Prince and Princess, learning the fact by the daily papers, promptly telegraphed for the foolish fellow's forgiveness, and he was, of course, at once released.

On June 4, when the Prince and Princess went to Eton for "Speech Day", he unveiled a screen erected by old Etonians in memory of officers, formerly members of the school, who had fallen in the recent Afghanistan campaign and in fighting against the Zulus and the Boers in South Africa. On the same day the Princess unveiled a window placed in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, to commemorate the merciful escape of the Queen from the recent attempt on her life by the man Maclean, an incident already noticed in this record. On June '12, the Prince, in the House of Lords, again voted on a Bill. The

measure was once more the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, on for second reading, and the heir apparent, with the Dukes of Edinburgh and Albany, supported the proposed change in the law. The Bill was again rejected, but only by a majority of 4, instead of the large majorities of previous years. On this occasion Dr. Magee, the eloquent Bishop of Peterborough, spoke against the measure. We may quote his amusing and sarcastic remark that the Bill really, in its action on sisters-in-law, who were to cease to be such in order that they might care for their sister's children, was like that of Irish landlords to their tenants, as the ladies in question were to be "evicted as sisters-in-law but put in as caretakers". The Lords roared with laughter at this. The Prince took the speech with much good humour, and told the Bishop, as he passed out to the division, that he had liked a recent speech of his, on another subject, a great deal better. This much-discussed measure finally became law in 1907, during King Edward's reign. The month was an unusually busy one for the Prince in connection with matters social, artistic, scientific, charitable, and generally useful to the community. The extensive programme here indicated included the sailing matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club; presiding over the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital, to which he contributed 100 guineas; attendance at a conversazione given by Sir William Jenner, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and his colleagues of the Council, at their hall in Pall Mall, East; a visit to a bazaar in aid of Irish ladies, reduced to distress by lawless anti-rent proceedings in their unhappy country; attendance, with the Princess, at Wellington College, for "Speech Day" and the prize distribution; and the unveiling, at the Royal Exchange, of a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the great pioneer of post-office reform. This function was followed by a dinner at the Mansion House, where the Prince met about 300 mayors and provosts of the United Kingdom. On Waterloo Day (June 18) there was an inspection, in the garden at Marlborough House, of the veteran soldiers forming the Corps of Commissionaires. On this occasion the Princess and her daughters

were present, and a man from Chelsea Hospital, ninety-seven years old, wearing the Waterloo medal, was led into the house to shake hands with the royal lady.

On June 22 the Prince and Princess visited the great Yorkshire town of Bradford, the chief English seat of the spinning and weaving of worsted yarn, and noted for its manufacture of silks and velvet. The place is a remarkable instance of development during the Victorian age. In 1841 there were 70 mills at work; in 1882 there were 250 factories, many of much greater magnitude than any of the earlier ones. Between 1801 and 1871 the population increased tenfold, and in the decade thence to 1881 it grew from about 146,000 to over 194,000. Between 1836 and 1884 the value of the trade of the town advanced from a total of five millions sterling to at least thirty-five millions, and the efforts of a very energetic and enlightened municipality, combined with the public spirit of the inhabitants, provided many fine public buildings, with parks and other sanitary institutions. The royal pair were the guests of Mr. Titus Salt at his seat near Saltaire, a model town about 4 miles from Bradford, founded by his father, Sir Titus Salt, the famous manufacturer, who discovered the use of alpaca wool or hair, and created one of the finest factories in the world at the place which he named from himself and the river on whose banks it stands. The new settlement included dwellings for about 4000 workpeople; a handsome Congregational chapel, a noble club and institute, schools, an infirmary, almshouses, and other buildings, erected wholly at his expense. The object of the royal visit to Bradford was the opening of a new technical school. It was in March, 1878, that the Technical School for giving special instruction to those who were engaged in the various branches of the textile trade of the town was first opened, and the coming of the Prince and Princess was due to the erection of a magnificent extension of that establishment, with a frontage of 160 feet and a depth of 240. The edifice included a fine public hall, a museum, a science lecture hall, a library and reading room, a mechanics workshop, chemical and dyeing laboratories, weaving and spinning sheds, and many rooms for the complete and effec-

tive carrying out of the scheme of instruction. It is needless to describe the grand Yorkshire welcome accorded to the Prince and Princess, or the splendid decorations of the town. The Prince, opening the outer door with a golden key, led the way into the lecture hall, where, in reply to an address, he expressed his warm interest in the object of the institution, and declared the new school open. On returning to London from this, their first visit to the West Riding, the royal pair, on June 24, dining with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, viewed with great interest the advent of a grand new illuminating power, in witnessing the experiment of lighting the great gallery and banquetting room by the British Electric Light Company. Two days later they were at Hastings and St. Leonards. At the former, the Prince inaugurated a beautiful people's park, with a large lake, and named it the "Alexandra", the Princess planting a commemorative tree; at the latter the royal lady opened a convalescent home for poor children. July brought more philanthropic work in the opening of the new "Prince of Wales Wing" of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage at Twickenham, on which occasion the Prince contributed 50 guineas to the funds, and declared, justly, that no body of men deserved support and appreciation more than the London police force, and the Princess distributed prizes won by school children. The royal pair, with their daughters, witnessed the embarkation of the Duke of Connaught, at the Albert Docks, for the scene of war in Egypt, and they also inspected the squadrons of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) at the Regent's Park Barracks before their departure for the same war. On the eve of the start the Prince gave a farewell dinner to Colonel Ewart and the officers of the Household Cavalry, and he called on Sir Garnet Wolseley to take leave of him previous to his departure to assume the chief command which brought the decisive victory at Tel-el-Kebir.

In August, during the usual stay in the Isle of Wight for the Cowes Regatta, the royal party, on the *Osborne*, met the two young princes, off St. Alban's Head, returning, in good health, on board the *Bacchante*. The officers were presented

to the Prince and Princess, and then Prince Albert Victor presented Midshipman Wemyss to his father and mother, as the companion of himself and his brother during their two years' cruise. The whole family then steamed on the *Osborne* for Cowes, with the *Bacchante* astern. A beautiful scene of yachts in holiday dress was presented at the Needles and up the Solent. The arrival of the two young princes was followed by their confirmation, at Whippingham church, at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), in presence of the Queen, their parents and sisters, and many other members of the royal family. For this interesting rite the chancel of the church was beautifully adorned with flowers, including a cross of white lilies on the communion table. The young princes wore the uniform of royal navy midshipmen, and, by the Queen's special desire, every rank on board the *Bacchante* was represented, with Captain Lord Charles Scott and other officers in full uniform. The Archbishop made an impressive address to the royal candidates. About this time the Prince and Princess received at Marlborough House the brave dethroned Zulu king, Cetewayo, with his attendant Zulu chiefs, who were then visiting Britain, and also some Maori chiefs from New Zealand.

On August 18 the whole family left for the Continent, voyaging on the *Osborne* from Gravesend to Flushing, and thence, by way of Cologne, to Wiesbaden, where they were received by the Princess's relatives, the King and Queen of Denmark and the King of the Hellenes. In September the head of the family went to Homburg for the regular "water cure", which comprised a thorough outdoor life of walking, playing lawn tennis, and dining at night on the terrace at the Kurhaus. This famous town, which first came into repute as a "watering place" in 1834, had for many years an evil name for its gambling houses, until their suppression in 1872 by the new Prussian Government. Homburg lies in Hesse-Nassau, at the foot of a spur of the Taunus mountains, about 11 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The castle of the former Landgraves, with the White Tower, 183 feet high, stands on a neighbouring hill, and is surrounded

by extensive grounds laid out in the style of an English park. The fine mineral springs are strongly saline, and contain much carbonate of lime, being beneficial in stomach ailments, and, externally, for skin diseases and rheumatism. At the time under notice there were about 10,000 annual visitors during the season, which lasts from May to October. The Princess and the children meanwhile led a quiet life at Wiesbaden. In the middle of the month the family were at Abergeldie Castle, where there was the usual sport, and the Prince shot some fine stags. In October the father and sons were at Lausanne, where the young princes were to study French and German, with their private tutor, the Rev. J. N. Dalton, of Clare College, Cambridge, in attendance. After a brief stay in Paris, on his homeward journey, the Prince inspected, in London, the Household Cavalry on their victorious return from Egypt, and visited, at Regent's Park Barracks, the sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and troops. November saw the family at Sandringham, where there were many visitors and the usual entertainments and sport. On the 25th the Prince and Princess attended the Queen, when she reviewed, on the Horse Guards Parade Ground, about 8000 chosen troops on return from Egypt, including Household Cavalry and Foot Guards. The day opened with a dense and dirty fog, but at 1 p.m. the sun came out just as the Royal Standard was unfurled for the arrival of the Sovereign. There was a procession from Buckingham Palace down the Mall, the Queen being in an open carriage with the Crown Princess of Germany and the Duchess of Connaught, escorted by Lord Wolseley and his staff and other officers. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge rode alongside the Queen's carriage. The review afforded a grand spectacle, after which the Prince and the Duke of Connaught received the officers and men of the Indian contingent which had served in Egypt, and had come to this country on a visit. At a later time the Prince, at Windsor, attended his mother when she decorated the generals, officers, soldiers, and sailors who had gained distinction in the Egyptian war, including officers and men of the Indian troops.

On December 4 the heir apparent was with the Queen when she opened the new Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, after which he took luncheon with the treasurer and benchers of the Middle Temple, and visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at Islington. About the middle of the month, when the Prince and Princess had come to town from Sandringham, he renewed his acquaintance with the scenes of great London fires by visiting, with Captain Shaw, Chief of the Fire Brigade, the ruins of the recent conflagrations at the Alhambra, in Leicester Square, and of warehouses in Wood Street, Cheapside, and he also went to the Charing Cross Hospital to say some cheering words to an injured fireman. On December 12 he and his wife opened the new buildings of the City of London School on the Victoria Embankment, the seat of one of the finest educational institutions in the world. The large, stately, highly decorated edifice stands near Blackfriars Bridge. The school, which is under the government of the City Corporation, as originally endowed by John Carpenter, Town Clerk, at a very early period, had been hitherto located in Milk Street, Cheapside, on the site of the old Honey Lane Market, with a spacious building of which Lord Brougham, in 1835, had laid the foundation stone. Under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, of Queen's College, Oxford, a First Classman in Classical Honours in 1826, the school attained a high degree of distinction, especially in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. The scholastic glories of the institution culminated in 1861 with successes never equalled before or since by any school in the Empire. In that year only two pupils from the City of London School competed for honours at the University of Cambridge. One, Mr. W. S. Aldis, of Trinity College, came out as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman; the other, Mr. E. A. Abbott, of St. John's College, was Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. The institution is a day school only for 680 boys, with its forms always filled. The Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., above-mentioned as distinguished in classics, succeeded his old master, Dr. Mortimer, in 1865, and the credit of the school was then not only maintained but enhanced. The

spacious and splendid building, in the Italian Renaissance style, built of Portland stone, cost over £100,000. The façade displays statues of Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, and Sir Thomas More, with allegorical groups representing the arts and sciences, and carvings of the coats of arms of the City Companies. On the first landing of the great marble staircase is the statue of the founder, John Carpenter, removed from a similar position in the old building. The great hall is 100 feet by 45, and 60 feet high, and shows gilded tablets filled with the names of the most distinguished pupils. Recreation is provided by large open and covered playgrounds, the former occupying nearly an acre of asphalted ground, and by five courts, three open and two covered. Dinners and luncheons are served on the premises, and every needful place of health and convenience is provided. The Prince and Princess were received by the Lord Mayor, who attended "in state", and by the Masters of the chief City Companies. The Prince, in reply to an address, expressed his gratification in taking part on such an occasion, and declared the new building open, with admiration for its position and construction, and a fervent hope for the continued prosperity of the institution. The year closed in the usual way at Sandringham.

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## CHAPTER XXIV

### PUBLIC SERVICE AND DOMESTIC SORROW

1883-1884

In January, 1883, time was spent in the usual way at the Norfolk country seat in the earlier days of the year. On the 13th the Prince unveiled a memorial statue of the Prince Imperial of France in front of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The figure, designed by Count Gleichen, was of colossal size, in bronze, executed at the cost of nearly £4000, due to subscriptions, limited to £1, from over 25,000 members of all ranks of both Services. He afterwards, at the Herbert Hospital, visited



the sick and wounded men from the recent war, presented the Egyptian medal to some of the patients, and inspected a monumental cairn to officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Afghanistan and South African campaigns. During a brief visit to Cannes he visited Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, who was staying there for his health. On February 5 he witnessed the "battle of flowers" on the Promenade des Anglais, at Nice, being himself the mark of many floral missiles. He also attended a masked ball at the Marchioness of Camden's, where the ladies unmasked and removed their dominoes at supper, and, on the last day of the Carnival, the Prince, wearing mask and domino, was in an open carriage in the Corso procession and played a lively part in the throwing of confetti. After the display of fireworks in the evening he returned to Cannes. On the way home he visited Trouville, and left with the mayor a sum of money for the poor and for the pension fund of the police force. Returning to Marlborough House by way of Paris, he went, with the Princess, to Windsor for the christening of the infant son (Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick) of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. At the Savage Club, which had become one of his favourite resorts, he heard a lecture on "The Late Campaign in Egypt", by Mr. Melton Prior, special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, followed by a soirée, at which the Prince received an album containing the portraits of all members of the club. On the 24th he was at Berlin for the festivities on the occasion of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. In the Prussian capital he visited Prince Bismarck, Count von Moltke, and other distinguished personages, and had a most cordial reception from all members of the imperial family, with whom he was a general favourite. The visit was marked by his appointment as Field-Marshal in the Prussian army, and by his presentation, by the aged emperor, with a sword.

The month of March brought the usual town life of the season, and a meeting on a subject in which the Prince was warmly interested. Among his characteristics was the reverence

for the dead which prompted him, when he acquired the Sandringham estate, to provide for the due care of the churchyard, and to keep in repair the tombs of former owners of the property. We have seen how, during his visit to the Crimea, he noted the neglected condition of the burying places of British officers and troops who had died for their country in front of Sebastopol. He was so strongly moved with sorrowful indignation at the shocking neglect there displayed that, on his return home, he drew the attention of the proper authorities to the matter. It is needless to inform readers of the dilatory character of the particular "authorities" to whom the heir to the throne appealed. At last the scandal became such that the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, called a meeting at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, which was attended by many officers of distinction who had served in the Crimean war. The Duke made a clear statement of the condition of affairs, and then the Prince moved the first resolution: "That the present condition of the British cemeteries in the Crimea is not creditable to this country, and that endeavours should be made to raise the necessary funds to have them restored, and to preserve them from further desecration". He made a very appropriate speech, and subscribed £50 towards the necessary funds. The movement ended in proper measures being taken for the object in view.

In April a large party of visitors were entertained at Sandringham, including Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson, and his wife. On May 1 the Prince was at Oxford, where, after dining with the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell, he attended a concert at the new Examination Schools in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music. On the 3rd he laid the memorial stone of the new Indian Institute. There was a Masonic procession, the Prince wearing the scarlet robe of a Doctor of Civil Law of the University, with the Masonic apron and his badge and chain as "Grand Master" of the Order. He was met at the scene of the ceremony by the Marquis of Salisbury (Chancellor), the heads of colleges, and many distinguished graduates. The

institution, of which the eminent Sanskrit scholar, Professor Monier Williams, had been the zealous and successful promoter, was designed to encourage and assist every branch of study concerning the peoples, languages, history, literature, antiquities, and geography of our Indian Empire, the building being designed to include a museum and library. During the next week, art, science, philanthropy, and general progress received the Prince's energetic attention and co-operation in regard to meetings and visits connected with the British Museum, the Royal College of Music, the Royal Academy, and King's College Hospital, for which institution he presided at the annual dinner at Willis's Rooms. On May 7 he, the Princess, and all the children (the young princes having arrived from Lausanne) were present at a novel form of entertainment in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, and the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases. This event, which took place at Hengler's Circus, was a military chess tournament, with living "pieces", who were men and boys of the Household Brigade, specially trained. It was at this time that the Prince lost an old friend by the death of "Parson Jack Russell", already noticed in connection with the staghunt on Exmoor, who died on April 28, in his eighty-eighth year, as Rector of Black Torrington, in Devonshire. It was as a patron of agricultural improvement that, in 1865, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Plymouth meeting, he had first met the Prince.

We now come to the first of four annual successive exhibitions of an important character, held at the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington. The first International Fisheries Exhibition on a large scale was that of Berlin in 1880. Norwich, as we have seen, was the first town in England to follow this good example. The great display now to be noticed was the result of meetings held in London in 1881 and 1882. The Queen was patron of the enterprise, the Prince of Wales president, the other Royal Dukes were vice-presidents, and the Duke of Richmond was chairman of the general committee. Temporary buildings were erected at Kensington, covering

23 acres of ground, and special commissioners were appointed to arrange courts of exhibition for nearly every country and important island in the world that has sea fisheries. Every description of the industry was represented, and there were aquaria of fresh- and saltwater fishes, a valuable collection of stuffed British freshwater fish, and fish-culture appliances. A large number of prizes were given, and a set of handbooks on all subjects connected with the pursuit was published. A temporary illness of the Queen prevented her from opening the exhibition, and the Prince of Wales acted in her name, in presence of all his family and a most brilliant assemblage. There was a state ceremonial, the Prince and Princess being attended by the great officers of the Household, and escorted by Household troops. A procession took place through the principal courts, with a choir of 400 voices, accompanied by military bands, giving the National Anthem. In reply to an address from the Duke of Richmond, the Prince dwelt specially on the importance of due regard to the condition of the fishing population in all countries, and declared the exhibition open.

The scene was made very picturesque by the presence, in quaint national costumes, of many foreign fishermen and fisherwomen, carrying hand nets and baskets. Among the amusing sights of the day were those of two sturdy fishermen, in their jerseys and big boots, serenely inspected by, and heartily gazing at, two fashionable young ladies, pince-nez on nose; a tired "Beefeater", or Yeoman of the Guard, seated under the fixed gaze of wonder at his strange costume from a foreign fishergirl in short petticoats, with her basket on back and hands on hips; and of young London ladies trying their school French on some Normandy fisherwomen in their large white cotton headgear. The display was of the most comprehensive character, involving every branch of the industry of fishing in seas and rivers, and all methods of preserving, multiplying, distributing, and preparing fish for the use of mankind. On the following day, May 13, the foreign and Scottish fishergirls and fishwives who had taken part in the opening ceremony were received at Marlborough

House, where the Princess and her young people talked to the visitors on the lawn. The guests were afterwards entertained in the servants' hall, and taken in carriages, provided by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, to the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, where they met fifty Irish fishermen. A few days later about 400 British and foreign fishermen and fishwives were entertained at Marlborough House at a good luncheon, after which they went to Windsor and were admitted to see the castle. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and other royal people viewed them from a window overlooking the east terrace. The Scottish fishergirls and fishwives from Newhaven, near Leith, were invited into the royal apartments to sing "Caller Herrin'" and other songs to the Princess Beatrice and the Court ladies. Shortly after the opening of the "Fisheries", the Prince gave, in the splendidly decorated pavilion erected for himself and the Princess, a series of festive and complimentary receptions to the Foreign Commissioners and other personages officially connected with the undertaking. The Exhibition became daily more popular, the Chinese, the United States, and the Canadian sections being studied by visitors with the greatest attention, next to that of the British Sea Fisheries. The fish market, and the sixpenny fish dinner, attracted countless customers, and music was supplied by the band of the Grenadier Guards and other battalions.

Among the entertainments of the season was a costume ball given at the Royal Albert Hall by the members of the Savage Club. The Prince and Princess, with other royal people, were present, and one of the features of the affair was a guard of honour composed of thirty members of the club, in the garb and war-paint of North American Indians. A vast concourse of "West-enders" witnessed a rare display of the great and varied resources of the members, which are rarely displayed in public, by men distinguished in art, literature, music, and mimicry. The ball was opened by a procession of the "Redskins" who, in savage disregard of the time of Mr. Cowen's admirable "Barbaric March", shuffled in true "Indian file" and gait, or

gambols, across the arena, and, forming a semicircle about the chief and the "medicine man", smoked the pipe of peace, duly offering it, in dumb show, to their "Great Father", the Prince. The costumes worn at this entertainment were probably the most varied ever seen together, and many of them were remarkably artistic, accurate, and splendid. Every notable country of the world, civilised and barbaric; many classes of life and occupation; and all periods of history were illustrated, as regards costume, in this marvellous display. We must note that it was the Prince, ever mindful of some beneficial object in the midst of gaiety, who had suggested this ball in order to raise funds for a "Savage Club Scholarship" at the Royal College of Music. This took place in July, and somewhat later the Prince and his wife were present at a grand fête at the "Fisheries", in aid of funds to build an English church in Berlin. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Albany took part in the sale of fancy wares at the stalls. In June and July the occupations and recreations included balls, dinners, the usual visit to Ascot Races, and a journey of the Prince to York for the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, at which he gained two first prizes for sheep. He made an inspection of the famous Minster, and laid the memorial stone, with full Masonic honours, of new buildings for Classes of Science, Art, and Literature in Yorkshire. On June 13 the royal pair were at Portsmouth, to see their younger son, Prince George, embark for a cruise in the *Canada*. The Prince of Wales presided at a second conference of the "Fisheries", and read a paper, written by the Duke of Edinburgh, absent on official duties, on the Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population of the United Kingdom. Both royal personages opened, at Eastbourne, the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, and attended the drill competition of the London Board Schools, held at Buckhurst Hill, in Essex, where girls gave an interesting show of the new Swedish extension drill, and sang a Danish hymn.

The Prince and Princess suffered at this time a severe loss in the death of their loyal servant and friend General Sir William

Knollys, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod in Parliamentary ceremonial, and closely connected with their life as Treasurer and Comptroller of the Prince's Household. This veteran soldier, who had served with the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Peninsular War, and had been Governor of Guernsey, was a courtier of the best type. On July 8 the Prince and Princess of Wales were encouraging good educational work in the City, by opening the new buildings, in Moorfields, of the City of London College, an institution founded for the benefit of young men, mainly by means of evening classes for those engaged in business during the day. The Rev. Prebendary Whittington, Principal of the College, read an address, in which he stated that in 1858, when the college was located at Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate Street, the Prince Consort had visited the place, and expressed his approval of the work there done for the social, intellectual, and moral improvement of the young men of London, by becoming the first patron, an office filled, since his death, by the Queen. The Prince made a suitable reply, in which he expressed his very deep interest in such visits as he was then making, "recalling, as they do, the memory of my beloved father, who devoted his time, his experience, and his great abilities to the promotion of undertakings such as the one you now have in hand". The subscription list, read by the secretary, included a donation of 50 guineas from the Prince. Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Clarke, Q.C., M.P., expressed his high sense of the value of the education which he had himself received, many years previously, at the college: After the Cowes Regatta, in August, where the Prince's yacht *Aline* competed, the royal pair and their daughters went to Cologne, by way of Paris and Brussels; then the Princess and the younger ladies went on, by Lübeck, to Copenhagen, and the Prince to Homburg, whence he attended the German Army Manœuvres. In September he was with his family at the Danish capital, and the whole party returned to London early in October.

Then the Prince accompanied his elder son, Prince Albert Victor, to Cambridge, and entered him on the books at Trinity

College and the University register. The Rev. J. N. Dalton the young man's "Governor", was also admitted as a member of Trinity, and the party inaugurated the young prince's residence by luncheon at his rooms in Neville's Court of the college. At this time the Prince and Princess went one evening to the Lyceum Theatre, to see the performance of Miss Mary Anderson (afterwards Madame de Navarro) in *Ingomar*. The gifted actress was, by special request, presented to the royal visitors, and the Princess, handing her own bouquet to the performer, expressed her great admiration of her abilities and good wishes for her success. On October 31 the Prince attended the closing ceremony of the highly successful Fisheries Exhibition, which had been visited by nearly 2½ millions of people. In reply to an address from Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee, and after the presentation, by the Duke of Edinburgh, of a report on the work of the juries, the Prince expressed the gratification of the Queen and himself at the success achieved, and his thanks for the aid of all concerned. We may state, in conclusion, that the surplus of the "Fisheries" amounted to over £15,000, of which, on the suggestion of the Prince, two-thirds were invested as a fund for the assistance of families who might suffer the loss of a father or husband in the pursuit of his calling as a sea fisherman. In November the royal pair visited their son at Cambridge, on their way to Sandringham, where the Prince's birthday (his forty-second) was celebrated in the usual way of a feast to the labourers and a county ball. Then the Prince went to Scotland, shooting with the Earl of Fife at Duff House, his Banffshire residence, whence he returned south to the Duke of Edinburgh's Kentish seat, and so to the Norfolk Home for the hunting season. On December 1, the Princess's birthday, there was a lawn meet at Sandringham of the West Norfolk Hounds, and a tea to 250 school children and their teachers. The Prince told his brother sportsmen that, notwithstanding the great increase of pheasant-preserving in Norfolk, during the twenty-one years of his residence among them, they had never found more foxes than now. This



fact was, no doubt, due to the popularity of the Master, Mr. Anthony Hamond, to whom the Prince, in his own name and those of many subscribers, presented a bust picture by Mr. Samuel Carter, painted in admirable style. The royal host also spoke in high terms of a former Master of the same hunt, Mr. Henry Villebois. On this occasion the Princess rode to cover alongside her husband and followed the hounds. After returning to town for the Cattle Show, the royal pair visited the Marquis of Londonderry at Wynyard Castle, County Durham, where there was good pheasant-shooting in the 15 acres of covert. The mansion is a stately edifice, beautifully placed on the banks of the Tees, and backed by woods. The Christmas festivities at Sandringham ended the year 1883.

The programme for January, 1884, included the entertainment of guests in Norfolk, with a performance there by Mr. J. L. Toole, a favourite comedian with the Prince, in the character of "Paul Pry"; a visit of the royal pair to Crichel, in Dorsetshire, as guests of Lord Alington, formerly Mr. Sturt, a great friend, and to Lord Portman, at Bryanston House, Blandford. After a return to town, the Prince had some covert shooting on the estate of Sir Philip Miles, M.P., at Leigh Court, near Bristol. In February he was busy in town on matters connected with the British Museum and the Royal Agricultural Society, and attended debates in the Lords and Commons. On the 22nd he made a very rare appearance as speaker at a debate in the Upper House, on a strictly non-party matter, the Housing of the Poor, on which subject the Marquis of Salisbury moved an Address to the Queen for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry. The Prince then rose, amidst cheers from both sides, and expressed his very keen and lively interest in the question, and his pleasure in appointment as a member of the Commission. He went on to say: "The subject of the housing of the poor is not entirely unknown to me, as, having acquired a property in Norfolk now for twenty years, I have had something to do in building fresh dwellings for the poor and working classes. On arriving there I found the dwellings in the most deplorable condition, but I hope

now that there is hardly one on the estate who can complain of not being adequately housed. A few days ago I visited two of the poorest courts in the district of St. Pancras and of Holborn where, I can assure you, my Lords, that the condition of the people, or rather of their dwellings, was perfectly disgraceful. This in itself proves to me how important it is that there should be a thoroughly searching enquiry." After speeches from the eminent philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London (Dr. Jackson), and other peers, the motion of Lord Salisbury was unanimously carried. Three days later the Prince, Princess, and their three daughters were at Chelsea Barracks, where the Princess distributed prizes to the girls trained in the Industrial Home of the Brigade of Guards, an excellent institution founded twenty-one years previously by the officers for the benefit of the soldiers' daughters. On March 15, in the midst of the usual busily festive life of the season, the Prince presided at the annual meeting in favour of a cause needing no description or praise, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, founded in 1824. In the course of his speech, the royal chairman stated the fact that, during the sixty years past, nearly 31,000 lives had been saved by the lifeboats and other apparatus, and that there were, at the time of his speaking, 274 lifeboats.

The close of the month brought a severe loss to the royal family in the sudden death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. His character and pursuits have been already described, and those, combined with the delicacy of his constitution, had caused him to be regarded alike with affectionate anxiety and pride by his nearest relatives, while the nation hoped to have in him a worthy representative, in some points, of his excellent and distinguished father. His happy marriage had been followed by the birth of a daughter in 1883, named after his lost, beloved sister Alice. Early in March, 1884, he had gone to Cannes to avoid the bitter east winds of our islands, the Duchess remaining at Claremont, being herself in the condition which ended in the birth, four months later, of the posthumous son who became at once Duke of Albany, and of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on the death of his uncle,

the Duke of Edinburgh. The health of Prince Leopold appeared to be improving when, on March 27, as he ascended a staircase at the Cercle Nautique, he slipped and fell, with injury to a knee which had been already hurt. He was removed to his residence, whence he dispatched some telegrams and a letter to reassure his wife, in case some alarming account might have reached her. In brief, at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 28th, the Queen's youngest son, while he was being watched in bed by his medical attendant, Dr. Royle, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and soon died in the arms of his equerry, Captain Perceval. It is needless to dwell on the shock thus received at Windsor, Marlborough House, and Claremont. The Prince of Wales was on the racecourse at Aintree, near Liverpool, when the news reached him. He started at once for Cannes, visiting, on the way, along with his wife, the widow at Claremont, and brought home his brother's remains, by way of Paris and Cherbourg, and thence, on the *Osborne*, to Portsmouth. The funeral, with the Prince of Wales as chief mourner, and attended by most members of the royal family, took place, on April 5, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Addresses of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Albany were passed by both Houses of Parliament, after appropriate speeches by the respective leaders, Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. The Queen again published a letter of thanks to her people for the universal regret and sympathy displayed.

A period of retirement from public functions, on the part of the heir apparent, naturally followed this sad event. In April the family were at Sandringham, and the Prince went to Germany for the wedding of Prince Louis of Battenberg and the Princess Victoria of Hesse. In May he was at Berlin for a time, while the Princess and her daughters went to Gmunden, in Upper Austria, on a visit to her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland. The Prince, after a brief stay in Paris, went to Royat, in Auvergne, for a period of repose, and to "take the waters". This place, beautifully situated in the Department of Puy de Dôme, near Clermont-Ferrand, has been noted since Roman times for springs rich in lithia, and containing other ingredients beneficial for



PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY

Bassano.



anæmia, rheumatism, and gout. There the royal visitor ascended to the Observatory of Puy de Dôme, on the mountain about 4800 feet in height, in the great volcanic region studded with many extinct cones, and greatly broken by corries, erosion valleys, and calm crater lakes. The observatory was erected in 1876, on the site of an old Roman temple, and overlooks the town of Clermont. The Prince also made an excursion to Vichy, famous for its warm alkaline waters even in Roman times, a fact proved by the remains of marble baths, and by coins that have been dug up. The modern repute of the springs, of whose waters many millions of bottles are yearly exported, dates from the nineteenth century, when the place was brought into prominent notice by the visits of the Emperor Napoleon III. Vichy, the most frequented of French bathing resorts, lies in the heart of the country, on the River Allier, in a fine valley girt with hills clad with vines and other fruit trees. There were, at the time of the Prince's visit, a casino and two public parks; the promenade commands a noble view of the mountains of Auvergne. On May 24, the Queen's birthday, he entertained at dinner the chief British visitors at Royat. He then left for Paris on the way to Wiesbaden, where he met the Princess and their daughters.

By the middle of June they were all in London, where the Prince became promptly engaged in the affairs of the International Health Exhibition, popularly known as "the Healtheries", at South Kensington. The grievous event in the spring had prevented him from taking any active part in the more recent preparations for that scientific and educational display of all matters connected with public and private hygiene, but he had, previous to the death of Prince Leopold, arranged with the Executive Council the general plan of the undertaking, in which his lamented brother had taken deep interest. On June 17 the heir to the throne presided at the Royal Albert Hall over a meeting for the inauguration of the work of the international juries. The great assemblage present included many distinguished foreigners, and addresses were delivered by the Duke of Buckingham, chairman of the council, who expressed their

great pleasure in the presence of the Prince, to whom the inception of the enterprise was due, and by Sir James Paget and Sir Lyon Playfair. The Foreign Commissioners and the Chairman and Jurors of the different sections were then presented, and the royal chairman made a suitable speech, with thanks to all concerned, and special mention of the Continental visitors, and of the aid received from the Lord Mayor and the great City Companies in the general result, and in the successful reproduction of "Old London", which was a most attractive part of the display. The French Ambassador highly praised the Prince for his constant readiness to devote time and energy to the advancement of the public welfare, and thanked him specially "in the name of thousands and thousands of the poor and disinherited of the earth, of children and the helpless, whose benefit would ultimately be promoted by the exhibition". A few days later the Prince and Princess were at Shorncliffe camp, near Folkestone, where he inspected his own regiment, the 10th Hussars, and distributed medals to officers and men who had been in the recent Sudan campaign. The royal pair also took part in the laying of the foundation stone, at South Kensington, of "Alexandra House", intended for the accommodation of lady students attending the Museum, the Royal College of Music, and other institutions in the locality. The Prince and Princess both expressed their deep interest in the scheme and grateful acknowledgments of the munificence of Mr. Francis Cook, of Richmond, who had given £40,000 for the cost of the building. On June 25 the Prince, in presence of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Selborne), the Lord Mayor, and other distinguished persons, opened the new City and Guilds of London Institute, which has been seen in this record on occasion of the laying of the foundation stone. In his remarks on this occasion he dwelt at length on the great importance of technical education in the present day, and declared the institution open.

In July the unvaried kindness and unwearied activity of the Prince and Princess kept them almost daily in movement to public ceremonies and institutions in furtherance of useful and

benevolent objects. They both attended the opening, in Soho, of new structures for the working classes, to be called "Sandringham Buildings". The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, of which Sir Sydney Waterlow was founder and chairman, was formed in 1863, and the report presented to the Prince stated that the Company had expended the sum of £950,000, and provided habitations for nearly 5000 families, or about 25,000 people. In the buildings opened at Soho, accommodation was prepared for over 250 families, to be selected chiefly from among dwellers displaced by "street improvements". The Prince, commending the labours of Sir Sydney Waterlow and his colleagues, presented to them a testimonial consisting of plate and various works of art, subscribed for by a committee of gentlemen. The royal pair, with their daughters, were also at Redhill, in Surrey, where the Prince laid the foundation stone of St. Anne's Orphanage. On July 5 the Prince presided over a large meeting of directors and leading men connected with railways in behalf of the Railway Guards' Friendly Society, where he expressed, in the most graceful manner, his strong sense of the attention shown to the Queen, and to the Princess and himself, during their railway journeys. He dwelt, in his speech, on the sincere sympathy and support deserved by railway guards for their vigilance, industry, sobriety, and discipline, and gave his usual 100 guineas to the funds obtained by his appeal, subscriptions reaching over £3380.

We now come to describe an event in which the part played by the Prince and his wife was most worthy of royalty in a democratic age. This was their visit, along with the three young princesses, to the Bethnal Green Museum. On this very interesting occasion about 2500 men and women of the working classes were assembled under the presidency of a popular peer, the Earl of Rosebery, who was accompanied by his wife, a member of the house of Rothschild. Among those present were Earl and Countess Spencer, the great philanthropist, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Professor Huxley. The practical object of the meeting was to promote subscriptions towards a fund of £50,000,



for the establishment, near Mile - End Road, of a "People's Palace". The Beaumont Trustees had offered £5000 and an annual grant of £200, and the proposed institution was to include a library and reading-room, a gymnasium, a public garden, with botanical collections, a winter garden, swimming baths, a concert-room, a promenade or conversation-room "within sound of any music going on in the hall", and classrooms for instruction. The Palace was to be open to the people, free of charge, all the year round. The instruction given was to include science, art, music, literature, and technical subjects, all the industries of East London being thus well provided for. With excellent taste the Princess of Wales, and the other ladies of rank, in their evening visit to their lowly friends, dressed themselves as beautifully as they would have done for a fashionable assembly. Her Royal Highness wore abundant diamonds and pearls, with roses, and carried a lovely bouquet; the Prince and Lord Spencer showed their ribands of the Garter. The honest working people of the neighbourhood were delighted, rightly understanding that this display was made to please them and to show them all possible respect. The Prince and Lord Rosebery made short, hearty speeches direct to the purpose. The royal party then walked round the lower gallery of the museum, and left amid loud cheers. The Prince again showed his keen interest in the welfare of honest toilers by attendance at several meetings of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, and he and the Princess were at a grand evening fête at the "Healtheries" for the benefit of the London hospitals, to which good cause the royal lady rendered valuable aid by the selling of flowers. A great garden party at Marlborough House at this time was attended by the King of Sweden and Norway, and by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and their daughters.

On August 1 the Prince presided over a most memorable meeting at the Guildhall. The current year was the "Jubilee" of the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, and it was also the fact that at this time the subject of the Central and

East African slave trade was greatly engaging public attention. The names of Dr. Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker, and General Gordon were prominent in connection with efforts for the abolition of that horrible and hateful traffic. A more distinguished and widely representative assemblage rarely met in the City of London. Men of all parties and creeds were there in the common cause of humanity. Side by side were the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson) and Cardinal Manning, Earl Granville and the Earl of Derby, Mr. W. E. Forster and Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Sergeant Simon, a Jewish M.P., and many of his fellow members. The few remaining men who had taken part, fifty years before, in the struggle against slavery, were represented by Joseph Sturge and Sir Harry Verney, M.P. Deceased champions of freedom were replaced by descendants with the cherished names of Wilberforce, and Buxton, and Forster. The ladies included the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and Miss Gordon, sister of the General. Busts of Granville Sharp and of Clarkson, flower-adorned, were on the dais, and in front were shown great wooden yokes and iron chains, including some sent by the widow of Sir Bartle Frere, brought by him from Zanzibar, such as were used in conveying gangs of slaves from the interior of Africa to the coast. The Prince rose, amidst enthusiastic cheers, and delivered a very long and comprehensive address, of which we cannot here attempt to give even a summary. The history of anti-slavery movements, and the success attained, were reviewed, and, after good speeches from Earl Granville, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Derby, the Archbishop, Mr. Forster, M.P., and Cardinal Manning, a resolution was carried which pledged the meeting to support the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society in its efforts to put an end to the existing slavery and slave traffic.

The Prince and Princess next went to Portsmouth, and on board the *Osborne*, to meet H.M.S. *Canada*, on which Prince George was serving as midshipman, and then came the Cowes Regatta week. On August 19 the whole family went north to Cragside, Rothbury, in Northumberland, the country house of

Sir William Armstrong. The little town of Rothbury lies almost in the centre of the great northern county of England, about 10 miles westward from the sea near Warkworth and Coquet Isle, and is most pleasantly placed in a romantic glen on the north side of the River Coquet, which, rising many miles away in the Cheviots, there runs eastwards brawling over its shallow rocky bed. The place is bounded on the east by a lofty ridge of steep and imposing rocks, and is sheltered from the chill northern blasts by towering hills of various formations. On the south of the stream rises a lofty hill covered with verdure and crowned by Whitton Tower, the residence of the Rector of Rothbury. This structure was built in the thirteenth century by one of the Umfrevilles, whose arms it bears on the western wall. There are corner turrets, a dungeon, and stone walls from 7 to 9 feet thick. The edifice, with modern additions, includes the only "peel tower", not in ruins, of a chain of small forts which, extending from Hepple to Warkworth, guarded the land, in the days of border warfare, from the Scottish cattle-raiders. About a mile from Rothbury lies Crag-side, the place of sojourn of the royal party, an Alpine-like residence, more recently developed into a noble castle, on the west side of a steep, rocky hill sheltering it from the north and east winds. Rhododendrons and other shrubs, planted by Sir William, flourish in vast profusion. Just in front of the house, which, at the time of the royal visit, was a handsome Elizabethan villa, is a deep glen, through which flows a clear stream of water issuing from an extensive lake. The rivulet, in its descent, works a hydraulic ram by which water is distributed, through an ingenious system of pipes, over all parts of the grounds. On the margin of the lake wild fowl build their nests, and swans and other aquatic birds breed on the islets with which the water is studded. The gardens display exquisite taste and ingenuity in the harmonious combination of natural wildness and artificial beauty, the fernery being unsurpassed in the luxuriance and charm of its rare and graceful foliage growing amidst huge rocks artistically grouped. An orchard house of novel construction contains trees made to re-







THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ON THEIR WAY TO THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM

From a Water colour Painting in the Guildhall by Sir John Gilbert, R.A.



volve so as to have the full advantage of the sunshine for the maturing of the fruits, and the dwarf trees laden with grapes, apples and pears, peaches and nectarines, and figs, afford ample proof of the wisdom and success of the plan adopted. An ornamental clock tower, with a fine-toned bell heard over the surrounding district, crowns the summit of the hill, and gives a view at once sublime and beautiful over the lovely grounds beneath, the fertile park cropped by wild Highland cattle, bold rock scenery, the silvery Coquet, and grand hills on every side.

The fine city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, famed for its coal trade, its chemical works, shipbuilding, engineering works, and the grand high-level bridge opened by the Queen in 1849, derives its name from the castle erected by Henry the Second on the site of a structure built in 1080 by Robert, eldest son of the Conqueror. The keep of this fortress, once the strongest in the north of England, is still one of our finest specimens of the Norman stronghold. The purpose of the royal visit was the performance of several interesting public ceremonial acts, in connection with which it is needless, at this stage of our record, to describe the loyal reception accorded, the procession through the streets, the decorations, and the splendid nocturnal illumination of the place which had, two years previously, become a "city" as the seat of a bishopric. Among the proceedings were the opening, to the north-east, of Jesmond Dene, an addition to the Armstrong Park, with an area of 50 acres, the larger half of which was presented by the renowned maker of artillery; and the inauguration of the new museum of the Natural History Society and of a Reference Library. The Princess planted a memorial tree in the new portion of the Armstrong Park. The picturesque wooded vale of Jesmond Dene, with its stream flowing between rocky banks, has its naturally romantic aspect left unspoilt by any devices of landscape gardening. The pretty banqueting hall, furnished with an organ and pictures, is placed at the service of every worthy cause for assemblies and picnics, and the charms of the Dene include noble trees and masses of flowers, bridges and dingles, sequestered nooks and retreats, an' old mill with



its falling stream, many fine walks, and a picturesque grotto. The generous donor of this beautiful scene of popular recreation relieved the Corporation of all expense of maintenance until his death, an event happily deferred to the close of the year 1900, when he passed away, as Baron Armstrong, in his ninety-first year, at Rothbury Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales, on the day following the above ceremonies, embarked on a steamer, and, escorted by a procession of twenty-five other steamers, opened the new dock at Coble Dene, near the mouth of the Tyne, opposite to South Shields. The new work, called the "Albert Dock" in honour of the Prince, has an area of 24 acres, with land to the extent of 273 acres attached, affording ample quay space and warehouse room. The royal party then travelled to Edinburgh, and passed some days with the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Dalmeny Park, beautifully situated on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth. Close at hand were the works in progress for the colossal undertaking called the Forth Bridge, and these were inspected with much interest by the visitors, the method of construction being duly explained by one of the engineers. They also went to the International Forestry Exhibition in the northern capital, and viewed with great interest exhibits from various British colonies and dependencies. The object of the display was to encourage the preservation of forests, and the cultivation of trees whose timber is most useful in various industries.

In September the family were at Abergeldie Castle, leading the usual life. At deerstalking the young princes now began to play their parts, each killing three stags. At this time the Princess made a visit to Aberdeen, where she presented new colours to the 3rd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. After the "Braemar Gathering", the Prince left for London with his younger son, whom he placed at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich for his naval studies. On returning to the Highlands he had some sport with the stags at Lord Fife's seat, Mar Lodge, where Madame Albani, the great Canadian songstress, who was a neighbour in the district, sang in the evening. In a grand deer-drive near Ben Macdhui nine stags were killed, seven of

which fell to the Prince's rifle, a success followed by a torchlight dance of the gamekeepers and gillies in front of the Lodge, about thirty men in Highland costume taking part. October found the royal party in London and in Norfolk, where they attended the Norwich Musical Festival. On returning to London, the Prince and Princess, in November, visited Lord and Lady Carrington at Wycombe Abbey, in Bucks, whence the Prince went to High Wycombe to inspect the chair factories, to the delight of the workpeople in the recognition accorded to their trade. On this occasion the royal visitor set aside the usual rule, and accepted a present of some chairs. His forty-third birthday was passed at Sandringham, and he opened, at West Newton, the new Sandringham Club, established by him for men and boys on the estate. The royal pair, with their guests, attended the annual dinner to the workpeople. In London, the Prince was at further meetings of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, and he passed the closing days of the month with the Marquess of Abergavenny at Eridge Castle, and at his own Norfolk seat. In December the Prince and Princess had a very gay and enthusiastic reception at Worcester, and spent much time at the porcelain works, where they made large purchases of the beautiful cream-coloured ware. They also inspected the Cathedral, where one of the Prince's ancestors, King John, lies buried, and then went on to stay with the Earl of Dudley at Witley Court, near the city. The year 1884 closed, as usual, at Sandringham.

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## CHAPTER XXV

### THE PRINCE AS IMPERIALIST

1885-1886

The public career and, to some extent, the private life of King Edward the Seventh, as heir to the throne, have now been traced with abundant detail for the period of nearly twenty-two years after his marriage, the event which may be said to have

brought him fully before the world. The constant activity and energy displayed by the illustrious subject of this record—officially and socially—as the representative, in many functions, of his widowed mother, and in a long series of brilliant and beneficent proceedings appertaining to his high position, have been set forth with much fullness. It will henceforth be needful, for the most part, to notice only some of the principal occurrences which marked the years intervening between the period already dealt with and his assumption of regal and imperial duties. The course of life in town during the season can now be well imagined by the reader, with its incessant variety of social and benevolent performances—dinners, balls, and garden parties; levees and drawing-rooms; visits to theatres and studios; entertainments to foreign personages, mostly connected in blood with British royalty; attendance at fêtes, bazaars, and other like events for the benefit of hospitals, homes, and other institutions for the relief of human suffering; the laying of first stones and the opening of completed structures.

The year 1885 opened with an event of much interest, the coming of age, on January 8, of the eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor. This matter was celebrated by a great gathering of royal personages at Sandringham, a grand ball, and other festivities, including the abundant feasting of persons connected with the estate. The main events of the young prince's career and training have been already given. During his period of study at Cambridge he won high esteem for amiability, good sense, thoughtfulness for others, and devotion to duty. He was an active and zealous member of the University Rifle Corps, in which he became, in October, 1884, a lieutenant. An eloquent and suitable letter was now addressed to the Prince by the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. As the Princess Maud, the youngest of the five children of the heir to the throne, was now in her sixteenth year, it may be well here to deal briefly with the Prince of Wales in his character as father of a family. That he was a wise and kindly, as his wife was a most tender and affectionate, parent we may be assured. It was a most simple and

happy life that the young princes and princesses led both in town and country, at Marlborough House and at Sandringham. They were well instructed too, learning French and German speech in early childhood, and acquiring, with due regard to sex, all the accomplishments of their station in life. The naval training of the sons has been already noted; the elder, as we have seen, afterwards becoming an army officer, while Prince George continued in a course which led him to a command in the Royal Navy. In 1884 he became a sub-lieutenant, and, after serving on the North American naval station, he rose to be lieutenant by examination. In 1891 he was promoted "Commander", and became captain two years later. We are informed that the three daughters were taught mainly French, German, music, history, and some mathematics; also sewing and dressmaking, in all branches; with cooking, dairywork, gardening, and housekeeping; acquirements which must be useful to any lady, and the gaining and possession of which assuredly promote health, happiness, and self-respect. The Princess Louise became an adept in salmon fishing, and showed in due time a great preference for country life over town life, and for domestic quiet over the whirl and bustle of the fashionable world. The rôle played by the Prince of Wales, as head of the household, in all this, was, that, in most kindly and sensible fashion, he provided his children with the training which was most likely to secure their welfare, and permitted the development, as years and experience came, of healthy natural tastes. The second daughter, Princess Victoria, became also very domestic in her way of life, and was a devoted companion to her mother, with much taste in art and in household management. All the sisters, we may note, were eager and skilful photographers. The youngest, Princess Maud, was the "tom-boy" of the three, called "Harry" at home; a clever young lady, and a thorough sportswoman; excellent with horses, dogs, and birds, and also good at yachting. We observe that the two daughters who married were readily allowed their own choices of affection, without regard to any ambitious aspirations which their parents might have entertained on their behalf.

The news of the death of General Gordon caused much grief to the Prince of Wales, with whom that great, brave man had ever been one of his chief heroes. It was at the suggestion of the Prince that a hospital and a sanatorium, open to all nationalities, were founded in Egypt as a memorial. He and the Princess were present at a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, on March 13, the day of public mourning for the illustrious victim of treachery at Khartoum. The Prince went to Cannes and Nice for his usual brief visit during Carnival time. On his return, when he inspected the new building of the Stock Exchange, he received a cordial welcome from members of "the House", who, "for this occasion only", sang the National Anthem and the Prince's Hymn. By way of a joke, it was officially reported in the afternoon that "out of respect to Royalty, Consols slightly rose". One of the chief events of the year, in the British Isles, was the royal visit to Ireland. Seventeen years had passed since the Prince and Princess had shown themselves in that country, and, in the existing state of affairs, when the Home Rule party and the "Land Leaguers" were very active in stirring up popular feeling against the actual form of government, it was feared that the royal pair might be annoyed by hostile demonstrations. Some attempts in this direction were made, particularly in the South of Ireland, but the reception of the Prince and Princess was, in the main, most enthusiastic and loyal, worthy of the Irish people at their best, and of the country towards which King Edward the Seventh always showed himself a true friend. It is needless to refer in detail to the various addresses presented, to which the Prince made, according to his wont, graceful and suitable replies on behalf of the Crown, and of himself and his wife. Among particulars of some interest we note that, on the visit to the show of the Royal Dublin Society, the Prince expressed his personal appreciation, as that of a successful exhibitor on many occasions, in the rearing of cattle and horses, and that the Princess wore a dark-green poplin dress of Irish manufacture, trimmed with Irish lace; a bonnet of the same shade, with feather and shamrocks; and a velvet jacket trimmed with fur to match. On



KING EDWARD VII IN 1885

Lafayette



the same day, April 9, the Prince won general admiration during a visit of inspection to some of the poorest parts of Dublin City. The kindness and sympathy shown in his words and manner, and his exact acquaintance with the details of construction and sanitation in reference to the housing of the labouring population, were at once delightful and surprising to the people. The heir to the British throne, accompanied by his heir, Prince Albert Victor, was there among the dwellers in the slums of the Irish capital, unannounced, unguarded by soldiers or police, trusting himself, with a manly and well-merited confidence, to the people themselves. Readily recognized, he and his son were, at every step, attended by words of welcome and by ringing cheers from those who, apart from political agitation, are as warm-hearted and loyal as any people in the world.

At the drawing-room held by the Princess at Dublin Castle, St. Patrick's Hall presented a splendid spectacle with its fluted Corinthian pillars, newly decorated walls and ceiling, and its great and rare display of Irish beauty in the bewitching costumes on which the Dublin milliners had been for weeks hard at work. The Princess had never looked more charming than on this occasion, arrayed in a robe of cream satin, adorned with gold and silver embroidery of shamrocks, the constant wearing of which Irish emblem was most popular. The royal party had a most loyal greeting when the Prince laid the foundation stone of the new Museum of Science and Art in connection with South Kensington, an institution to which national importance was justly attached. From this scene, at Leinster House, near Merrion Square, the royal and viceregal personages drove to the Royal University of Ireland, where the hall was crowded with a brilliant gathering of spectators and graduates. The Chancellor (The Duke of Abercorn) and other high officials met their Royal Highnesses and the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Spencer. The Prince of Wales received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the Princess became Doctor of Music. She wore her academic dress in that capacity, the robe being of white silk with pink-silk facings, and the cap of black velvet lined with sky-blue



silk, and trimmed with a broad band of gold and a gold tassel. The Prince, in his speech, expressed his great interest in the subject of higher education, adding the important words: "by the admission of women to your degrees you have supported the view that the gentler sex are capable, not only of severe competition in science, but of enjoying the benefits, and using the power which a well-considered scientific education bestows". On behalf of his wife, he stated her great pleasure in receiving the degree in music, "not only because she feels that it is an honour to herself, but because she wishes to show her approval of the action of the ladies of Ireland in accepting the facilities and advantages which are here offered to them". At the state ball given in the castle, the Prince wore the uniform of a field officer, and the Princess had a dress of bronze velvet with gold embroidery, and embossed with shamrocks, the train being of the same fabric lined with gold satin, and trimmed with marabout feathers.

From this magnificent and stirring festivity we turn to some account of the royal share in inaugurating public works affording great satisfaction to all wellwishers of Ireland, in demonstrating the great commercial progress of her capital. At the opening of the new "Alexandra Basin" by the Princess, the engineer of the Port and Docks Board, in addressing the Prince and Princess, stated that the great increase in the trade of Dublin had caused the provision of new deep-water quays. The important work was begun in 1864 by reconstructing about 700 feet in length of the eastern end of the North Wall quay, so as to allow vessels drawing 17 feet of water to lie afloat alongside at low tide. In 1870 a much greater improvement was begun, and, during the fifteen years which had since elapsed, 6500 feet had either been rebuilt or constructed where no quays before existed, so as to give depth alongside, at low water, of from 15 to 24 feet, and so enable the Irish Channel steamers to sail at fixed hours independently of the tide, as well as to allow the larger class of overseas vessels frequenting the port to lie always afloat. It was further found needful to give additional deep-water space for the overseas trade of Dublin, which, in twenty years, had grown four-

fold, and therefore the North Wall was extended, and a large tidal basin, with 24 feet depth at low water inside, and 22 feet along the river, was constructed. The masonry was begun in 1871, and 4500 feet of wall had been built on a novel principle which avoided the trouble and expense of cofferdams and pumping stations. The new mode of construction consisted in the use of concrete blocks of unprecedented size, each weighing about 350 tons, in the foundations below the level of low water. This ingenious arrangement, afterwards generally used in harbour construction, was introduced and effectively employed by the engineer to the Board. The fine basin, 90 acres in area, was now named by the Princess after herself with the ceremony of pulling a cord so as to break against the wall a bottle of champagne suspended over the water.

The last function performed by the Prince before leaving Dublin was the presentation of colours to one of the regiments of the garrison, the Cornwall Regiment, or 32nd of the Line. The ceremony took place in the Castle Gardens, where the corps, commanded by Colonel Stabb, mustered 800 strong. The Prince of Wales was arrayed as a Field Marshal, his eldest son wearing the uniform of the Norfolk Artillery Volunteers. In his address to the officers and troops, the Prince referred to the brilliant record of services in the field gained by the regiment since its embodiment in 1704. After serving in Flanders under Marlborough, and then in America, the Cornwalls had won distinction in the Peninsular War, losing heavily at the battles of Corunna and Salamanca. "At Quatre Bras", he said, "and Waterloo you lost more than any other corps engaged, and the gallant Sir Thomas Picton was killed at the head of your regiment." He then referred to services in the Punjab campaigns, and during the Indian Mutiny, when the regiment gallantly held the Residency of Lucknow during its defence from June till November. The Prince continued: "You, Colonel Stabb, are, I believe, the only officer of the regiment present who served during the Mutiny. When some years ago I visited the remains of the Residency of Lucknow, my attention was specially called to the services of this

regiment. On your return the Queen and my father inspected the regiment and personally thanked the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for their gallant conduct at Lucknow, and I feel doubly proud as their son to have the honour of presenting these new colours to you to-day. The latest records on your colours are Egypt and Tel-el-Kebir. A second battalion, at this moment serving in the Sudan, has recently been added to you, which, with the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia, of which I am the honorary colonel, and the two Volunteer battalions, make up the 'Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry'. From the title I bear I am simply proud to be thus connected with this fine regiment."

From Dublin the royal party went southwards. At Cork the Prince opened the new "Crawford Municipal School of Art", named after its patriotic and munificent founder. After a visit to the Cathedral the party embarked at the custom-house on a steamer for Queenstown, the beautiful scene on the river, on which the royal vessel was escorted by many crowded steamers and gaily decorated yachts and boats, ending in the magnificent harbour, the Cove of Cork. At Haulbowline Island, a naval and military station, a splendid banquet was given by the citizens of Cork, and the royal party were received with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the *Minotaur*, the *Revenge*, and the *Northumberland*, of the Channel Squadron, were illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks was given. The visit to Ireland included also two days of fine bright weather at Killarney. On the return the visitors attended the Punchestown races near Dublin, and then the *Osborne* conveyed them from Larne to Stranraer, in Wigtownshire, whence they took train for London. We may note that, on the way to Larne, the Prince and Princess had a grand reception at Belfast, the town displaying most lavish decorations.

On May 4 the Prince performed the ceremony of opening the International Exhibition of the year—that of Patents and Inventions and of Musical Instruments, popularly known as "the Inventories". The event took place in the buildings at South

Kensington, where the "Healtheries" and the "Fisheries" had been held in the two previous years. The royal inaugurator of the display was accompanied by his wife and three daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, by Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Government being represented by the Home Secretary, Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Among other personages present were Earl and Countess Granville, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Archbishop of York, and many Peers and Members of the Commons. On May 19 the royal pair, with their daughter Princess Louise, attended an entertainment of remarkable beauty at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. This was the Masque and Fancy Ball of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. All guests were required to attend in costume of a historic period prior to 1837, and "no modern dress or uniform was to be admitted". The splendid show included seven glowing *tableaux vivants* illustrating Art History from the time of Apelles to that of Gainsborough, the groups being accurately attired according to the period represented. These living pictures were sonorously described by the "Vergil", Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, in learned explanatory verse from the pen of Mr. Edmund Gosse. Then all the characters formed a procession and marched in pairs past the royal personages, who were greatly delighted. The van was led by the figures of Pericles, Phidias, Apelles, Zeuxis, and Ictinos. Then came the wearers of bright costumes illustrating the Arts of Florence, Rome, Venice, and Germany — Dante and Beatrice, Petrarch and Laura, Cimabue and Giotto, Michael Angelo, Pope Julius II, Raphael, Paul Veronese and Titian, Albert Dürer and the Emperor Maximilian, Lucas Cranach and Holbein. The Benvenuto Cellini group comprised Francis I and his queen. Next appeared Velasquez, Philip II, and other Spanish personages, succeeded by the quaint Dutch costumes of Rembrandt and Cuyp, Ostade and the Teniers. A large group of chief characters of the Stewart period followed, after whom came Hogarth, Reynolds, Angelica Kauffmann, and Gainsborough. The pageant became dazzling in the extreme when supper was

followed by a ball in which the dances comprised gay costumes of various ages, countries, and classes in life.

The enjoyments of the season were not yet ended, for at the close of May the Prince and Princess, with Prince George and his three sisters, witnessed a performance of a class then coming into vogue — outdoor theatricals. Lady Archibald Campbell, the inventor, in this country, of this style of performances, assisted by her troupe of pastoral players, and by Mr. Hermann Vezin and other noted professionals, presented to a large audience the forest scenes of *As You Like It*. The performance, one possessing the charms of novelty and exhilaration in the absence of all theatrical conventionality, was given in the grounds of Coombe House, near Kingston, in Surrey, a historical seat where Lord Liverpool, as Premier, entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, when they visited this country after Napoleon's first downfall. The spectators beheld now a veritable forest glade, in which the hunters, clad in dresses of russet and buff hues, as they grouped themselves on the uneven sward, looked as natural an element in the Coombe Woods as Robin Hood and his men of old in Sherwood Forest. The leaves overhead rustled in the breeze and the birds sang in the sunshine, filling up the pauses in the notes of the chorus and aiding the nymph Echo to give a vivid continuity to "What shall he have who killed the deer?" Orlando was played with admirable skill by Lady Archibald herself, who afterwards entertained the royal party at dinner at Coombe Cottage, where Lord Archibald Campbell presented to the Princess of Wales the first copy of his sumptuous book, "The Folklore, Songs, and Legends of Argyll".

We turn now to a brief account of some useful work in which the Prince figured with his usual zeal on such occasions. On June 9 we find him, as one of the trustees of the British Museum, representing the whole body at the Museum of Natural History, when Professor Huxley unveiled, in the entrance hall, the statue of Charles Darwin from the studio of Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. Edgar Boehm. The cost of this work was defrayed by public



FANCY-DRESS BALL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS  
IN WATER COLOURS, MAY 19, 1885

From a Drawing by Charles M. Sheldon



subscriptions from all parts of the civilized world, to the amount of £2000 for the effigy, with £2500 to found studentships for biological science. The Prince accepted the statue, in the name of the Trustees, from the Darwin Memorial Committee, and used fitting terms in describing Darwin as "the great Englishman who has exerted so vast an influence upon the progress of those branches of natural knowledge, the advancement of which is the object of the immense collection gathered here". As a matter of family interest, we note that at the end of the month the Prince, his wife, and children were in the city of London to see the elder son admitted to the "freedom" at the Guildhall, and afterwards took luncheon at the Mansion House. At this time, and at intervals to the end of his brief career, Prince Albert Victor took his father's place on various public occasions, visiting Sheffield, for example, to open the Cutlers' Company's Industrial Exhibition, and Cleethorpes, a new seaside resort near Great Grimsby, to perform the same function at the High Cliff Garden. On July 4 the Prince and Princess of Wales were doubly engaged, first in opening, in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, the Albany National Memorial Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic Patients, and secondly, in inaugurating the new building of the Birkbeck Institution, near Chancery Lane. This edifice was also connected with the lamented youngest brother of the Prince, for in 1883 he had laid the foundation stone. The institution thus honoured by royal recognition was due to an eminent surgeon and philanthropist who came from Yorkshire to London, and devoted a large part of his professional earnings to the promotion of learning, especially among the middle and the working classes, and establishing lectures and other means of instruction. The original work dates from 1827, and its ultimate great success is to be traced, in the words of Professor Tyndall, to the fact that "it responded at the proper time to a national need and to a need of human nature". At the time of the royal visit under notice, provision was made for 6000 students of both sexes, and, as the Prince stated in his address, many of the students in the old building had worthily distinguished themselves in life, and



the technical instruction given, in particular, had exerted a very powerful influence for good. A few days later the royal pair, with their three daughters, were at Swanley, in Kent, opening a new convalescent home in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which the Prince was president. The building, to accommodate forty-five male and twenty-five female patients, was erected in the midst of beautiful grounds, with an area of 15 acres, the cost of erection being due, to the extent of £15,000, to the munificence of Mr. C. T. Kettlewell, who was presented by Sir Sydney Waterlow, one of the governors of the hospital. Two days only had elapsed when, on July 15, the Prince and Princess were at Leeds, engaged in inaugurating the Yorkshire College, an institution of first-rate importance, which later became the University of Leeds. The proceedings included several speeches from the Prince, in which he fully recognized the vast importance of the work done by the institution.

On July 23 came an event of much interest both to the royal family and to the subjects of the Crown, the marriage of the Queen's youngest child, Princess Beatrice, to Prince Henry of Battenberg, a younger brother of Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., and of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. The bridegroom, born in October, 1858, was a year and a half younger than the bride. The title came from a small town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. A singularly handsome man, greatly liked in the Court society of Berlin, and holding the rank of lieutenant in the Guards Corps, the crack Prussian cavalry regiment, he had won the favour of Queen Victoria and of her daughter during visits to England. The bride, occasionally appearing in public to take part in gracious works of charity and benevolence, had been for years the devoted companion of her widowed mother, and was known to be proficient in music and other arts, and to be distinguished by personal grace and social charm. The wedding took place at Whippingham church, near Osborne, the Queen and her daughter being received at the entrance by the Prince of Wales, whose daughters were among the bridesmaids. The Princess of Wales was at the Queen's side when she gave away the bride,

who was closely attended by her eldest brother. In the autumn the Prince passed some weeks in Norway and Sweden, enjoying, in the latter country, some novel sport in swan-shooting at the manor house of Ekolsund, near the royal château of Drottningholm. During his visit to Norway he went to see Mr. Gladstone, the ex-Premier, who was cruising with Lord Brassey on his well-known yacht the *Sunbeam*. He then joined the Princess and his daughters in Denmark, and the Princess laid the foundation stone of a new English church at Copenhagen.

Early in October the heir to the throne, travelling incognito as Earl of Chester, visited the Emperor of Austria at Schönbrunn Palace, near Vienna, whence he went to the Berzeneze estate of Count Festetics for stag-shooting. This place, where the royal visitor was received by a mounted escort in the picturesque native costume, affords the finest sport with stags in Hungary. Thence the Prince journeyed to Budapest, staying at Count Karolyi's palace, and visited the Hungarian National Exhibition and the horse show. The next move was to Paris, where he met his wife and daughters on their return from Denmark. His birthday was spent at Sandringham. It was shortly before this time that, with the whole nation, he had to lament the death of a friend whose active benevolence had given him a world-wide and lasting renown, the good Earl of Shaftesbury. Towards the end of the year the Prince showed his interest in artistic pottery by visiting the works of the Doulton firm on the Albert Embankment. About a quarter of a century previously he had laid the foundation stone of the Lambeth School of Art on part of the site of the once-famous place of entertainment, Vauxhall Gardens. He now presented the Society of Arts medal to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Doulton, the head of the firm, "in recognition of the impulse given by him to the production of artistic pottery in this country". This act was performed by the heir to the throne as president of the Society. A distinguished assembly, including the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), was gathered in the decorated showrooms, the walls of which displayed admirable work by Mr. George Tinworth, the famous artist in that

department. The Prince, in presenting the medal, reminded the company that it was a memorial of his father, who for eighteen years presided over the Society of Arts, and he concluded with the words: "From all you have done, Mr. Doulton, not only in this country, but throughout the world, I do not think there is anyone more deserving of the high compliment we are now about to pay you. I would express the great pleasure it affords me personally to hand you the Albert gold medal." The year 1885 ended, as usual, at Sandringham.

The year 1886 had for its chief event of its class in this country one to which much space must be given, and we therefore deal very briefly with the usual active interest displayed by the subject of this record in philanthropic and useful enterprises by a mere statement of some of his principal appearances. In January he showed his deep regard for the memory of General Gordon by summoning a meeting at Marlborough House on behalf of the national movement which resulted in the establishment, at Chobham, in Surrey, of the Gordon Memorial Boys' Home. He also opened the important engineering works, the Mersey Tunnel, connecting Liverpool with Birkenhead, a work of great and obvious value when the steam ferries are obstructed by storm, or fog, or ice. In March, being, with his younger son, at Cannes, he laid the foundation stone of a chapel in memory of the Duke of Albany. In the same month, on his return to London for the season, he attended, for the second time, the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, given in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, and again highly eulogized the work of the profession. In May the Prince and Princess opened, with the due ceremonial, the new bridge at Putney, of which he had laid the foundation stone in July, 1884. On June 3, the day on which the younger son, Prince George, attained his majority, the Prince accompanied his wife when, at Marlborough House, she presented new colours to the 4th Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment, or "Prince of Wales's Own". On June 21 the Prince, accompanied by his wife, elder son, and three daughters, laid the foundation stone of the Tower

Bridge at Irongate Wharf. There was a large assemblage of royal personages, and a grand reception was accorded in the City of London. The band of the Coldstream Guards and lady pupils of the Guildhall School of Music gave loyal and lively airs. The trowel used at the ceremony was of gold, set with jewels, and bore upon its blade a representation of the great work as designed. To the Princess was presented a commemorative golden ornament adorned with diamonds and displaying the feathers and crown.

A week later came a most interesting ceremonial in the laying of the foundation stone of the People's Palace at the East End of the metropolis, where a grandly loyal greeting was given to the Prince, Princess, and their daughters Victoria and Maud. The idea which originated this edifice for popular recreation is due to Sir Walter Besant, who, in his *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, published in 1882, gave a stirring account of East-End life in London, and really started the movement which led to so noble an issue. Towards the sum of £100,000 needed for the work munificent donations were given by the Drapers' Company, the Beaumont Trustees, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Dyer Edwardes, and other benefactors, and the Prince was able to announce, in his speech, that £75,000 had been already secured when he laid the first stone of that part of the structure which is known as the "Queen's Hall", opened by Her Majesty in the following year. The institution supplied, in the hall, capable of holding over 3000 people, a place of social intercourse and entertainment, with the attractions of a winter garden at the time of year when, in this climate, outdoor pleasure is unattainable by the masses. There is, moreover, an educational section, called the East London Technical College, aided by the Drapers' Company in a permanent grant of £7000 a year, and rendering eminent service in the development and perfecting of many handicrafts. The Prince, in his speech, dwelt on these points, and expressed the great pleasure felt by himself and the Princess in again visiting the district and in aiding so important an enterprise. The royal party were

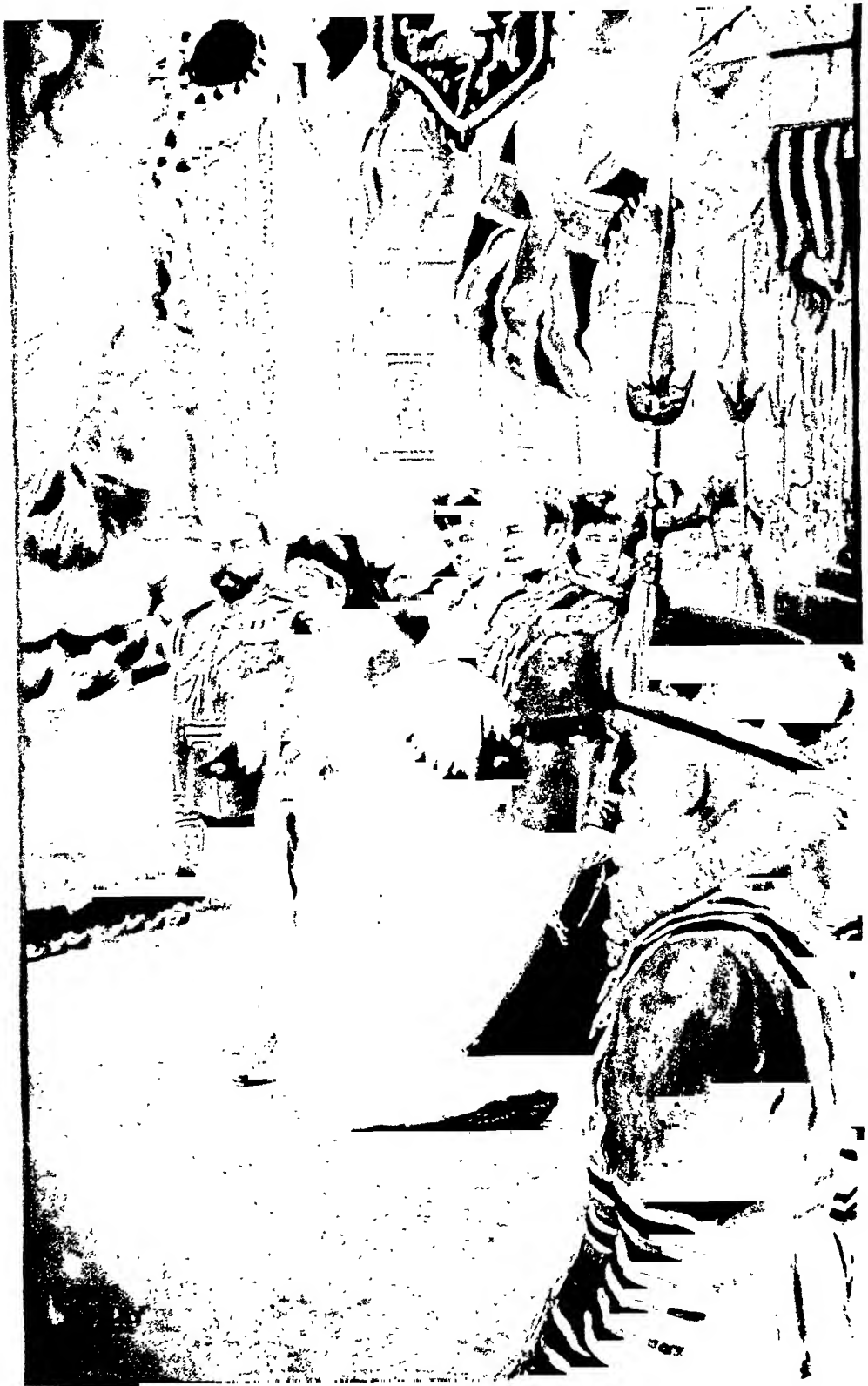
received by the Lord Mayor in state, the Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler), Mr. Walter Besant, Cardinal Manning, and many Anglican clergy, and, more especially, by Sir Edmund Hay Currie and the Beaumont Trustees, and the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company. Within the area set apart for the ceremony about 10,000 were gathered, including 1000 delegates from the various trade, friendly, and temperance societies of East London, and many hundreds of school children. The ceremony was performed in the usual manner, after the offering of a special prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the Lord's Prayer and the singing of the "Old Hundred" with splendid effect. We must now go back a little in point of time to notice the famous exhibition of the year.

The Prince of Wales had, as we have seen, actively promoted the displays of the three previous years at South Kensington, but he was specially and personally concerned, from the first, with the grand scheme for exhibiting, at one time and in one place, the representative productions of India and the whole Colonial Empire. The splendid success attained was largely due to the practical grasp and wide administrative ability evinced by the Prince as executive president of many able colleagues, and to the constant and laborious attention given by him to every detail of the arduous enterprise. It was on November 10, 1884, that the Queen issued a Royal Commission to arrange for holding an exhibition, in the year 1886, of the products, manufactures, and arts of her Colonial and Indian dominions. Of this Commission the Prince of Wales was president, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen was secretary. The first meeting took place at Marlborough House, on March 30, 1885, when the royal chairman dwelt upon the objects of the undertaking, with special reference to "strengthening that bond of union between Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of the Empire, the growth and manifestation of which are most sincerely appreciated by us all". He was able to announce that the Indian and Colonial Governments had made contributions to the 'Guarantee Fund' to the amount of £51,000. He pointed out that the colonies were the legiti-

mate and natural homes, in future, of the more adventurous and energetic portion of the population of these islands. "Their progress and their power of providing all that makes life comfortable and attractive cannot therefore but be a matter of serious concern to us all." The success of the enterprise, in a pecuniary way, was assured when, on May 3, 1886, the day before the opening, the Prince announced, at a meeting of the Royal Commission in the Durbar Hall of the "Indian Palace" (a part of the great show), that the Guarantee Fund had reached the amount of £218,430, of which the City of London had voted £10,000. Before describing the gorgeous ceremonial of the opening and giving some account of the display, we note that, at the final meeting of the Commission, held at Marlborough House on April 30, 1887, the royal president showed, from the report, that the exhibition had been attended by over five and a half millions of visitors, and that a surplus exceeding £35,000 remained in the hands of the Commissioners. He justly asserted that a vast amount of public good, in the way of instruction and of increased interest in the outer empire, had been derived from the enterprise.

It was a "Queen's day" of brilliant sunshine and blue skies when, on May 4, 1886, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, in which lay the chief entrance to the "Colinderies", was being "kept" by 500 policemen, aided by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, whose band, with a guard of honour from the Coldstreams, was stationed in readiness for the Sovereign's arrival. Inside the building was a spacious decorated vestibule. To the right was the Indian pavilion, in which the Queen was to rest while the ceremonial procession was being arranged. In the centre was the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, surrounded with gorgeous flowers, ferns, palms, and tropical plants. Behind these were seen two large models of Ocean steamships. Overhead was a profuse display of colonial flags, with the inscription "British Empire: area, 9,126,999 square miles; population, 305,337,224". This "Hall of the Empire", or "Colonial Hall", was lined with the Queen's Yeomen of the Guard in their Tudor

livery, halberd in hand, keeping the centre clear. All around were grouped persons of rank, office, and social distinction, many of whom wore uniform, or the ribands and stars of knightly orders, with Asiatic princes in superb array and the members of the Heralds' College in their quaint medieval garb. The Prince of Wales in Field Marshal's uniform, with the Order of the Garter, was accompanied by the Princess and their children, and by the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, also in military dress. The Prince joined Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen and the Royal Commissioners, as their president, while the Princess and her children, the Duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) awaited the arrival of the Queen. About 12.30 the Sovereign with the Crown Princess of Germany, and Princess Henry of Battenberg, attended by the suite, arrived from Windsor, in a cortège of six royal carriages, each drawn by four bays, and escorted by the 2nd Life Guards. Her coming was signalled by the unfurling of the Royal Standard at the main entrance, and welcomed with enthusiastic cheering mingled with the strains of the National Anthem. As the Queen entered, a flourish of trumpets was given. She was simply dressed in black silk trimmed with beads, and wore a black bonnet with a silver-grey feather. After kissing her nearest relatives, she received a bouquet from Miss Victoria Owen, and then retired to await the formation of the procession. In a few minutes this was effected, and the stately progress through the building began, headed by the Pursuivants of Arms, and closing with royal servants in scarlet liveries, the Queen's gillies, and the Military Knights of Windsor. The procession moved slowly down the steps of the vestibule, under the triumphal arch, into the Indian Court. Thence, crossing the Ceylon section, the royal party passed between the wonderfully realistic "Old London" and the "Indian Palace". Then the Victoria and the New South Wales Sections were traversed, and the Canadian Court, the Horticultural Gardens, and the Conservatory, and thus, by a door cut for the occasion, the Albert Hall was reached. The steps, along the whole



THE OPENING OF THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

MAY 4, 1886

From a Drawing by Francis E. Hiley





course, were boarded over on a gentle incline, and in the open air an awning was stretched across. A great crowd of ladies and gentlemen lined the passageway which, at the entrance to the Hall, was hung with Oriental carpets, and profusely adorned with flowers and palms.

The magnificent building was crowded in every part—the semicircular central area, the amphitheatre of stalls, the three tiers of boxes, and the upper gallery with an assemblage unsurpassed in variety of social rank and splendour—national, imperial, cosmopolitan, and in the mingling of distinctive characters, and of festive and stately attire. On the dais in front of the orchestra stood a chair of state, draped in crimson and velvet and gold, for the Queen, under a lofty canopy of cloth of gold, embroidered with green and purple. In front of this chair she took her place, with her two sons to right and left. “God Save the Queen” was then given by the great organ, and orchestra, and a choir of some hundreds of voices, one verse being sung in English, and another in *Sanskrit*, as the ancient language of India. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Barnby, the musical conductor, then gave way to Sir Arthur Sullivan, who conducted the special ode, set to music by himself. The words were written by Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, at the request of the Prince of Wales, and comprised four fine ten-line stanzas of rhymed verse, each ending with “Britons, hold your own”, the whole concluding with:

“Britain’s myriad voices call:  
Sons, be welded, each and all,  
Into one imperial whole.  
One with Britain, heart and soul!  
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne!  
Britons, hold your own!”

These stirring verses were given by the Canadian songstress, Madame Albani, a special favourite of the Queen, who smiled her thanks and gently clapped her hands after each verse. When the thrilling tones of the music had died away, the Prince stepped forward, and read to the Queen an address from the Royal Commissioners, setting forth the objects of the Exhibition; the initia-

tion and progress of the enterprise; and the warm support accorded in India and the Colonies. After thanking the sovereign for her presence that day, he said: "I cannot resist a reference to a similar ceremonial, presided over by Your Majesty but a few paces from this spot, thirty-five years ago. On that memorable occasion, the first of its kind, the Prince Consort, my beloved and revered father, filled the position which I, following in his footsteps at however great a distance, now have the honour and gratification of occupying. Your Majesty alone can fully realize with what deep interest my beloved father would, had he been spared, have watched, as their originator, the development of exhibitions both in this country and abroad; and with what especial pleasure he would have welcomed one having for its object the prosperity of Your Majesty's Empire, the interests of which he had so much at heart." The Prince, when he had finished the reading of this address, handed to the Queen a gold key of the Exhibition; she also received a copy of the catalogue. She then took a paper handed to her by Mr. Childers, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from which she read, in a clear and audible voice, her reply to the address. Therein she expressed her gratification at the splendid result of the labours of the Royal Commissioners, and, in regard to the reference to the Exhibition of 1851, she spoke of the intense interest with which her beloved husband would have seen "our son taking the lead in the movement" for the development of his ideas. She prayed that the present display might stimulate commercial intercourse, encourage the arts of peace and industry, and "strengthen the bonds of union which now exist in every portion of my Empire". A burst of enthusiastic applause followed, during which the Queen embraced her son and heir, and then commanded the Lord Chamberlain to declare the Exhibition open. The making of this announcement was conveyed to the public by a flourish of trumpets and by the firing of a royal salute in Hyde Park. A prayer was then offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus", and by "Home Sweet Home", delightfully rendered by Madame Albani. The chorus

sang "Rule Britannia" as the Queen left the building, attended by her family and suite.

In the Colonial and Indian Exhibition there were seen a picturesque profusion, arranged with admirable skill and effect, models or specimens and representations of the scenery, natives, natural productions, industries, dwellings, usages, and ways of life in every colony and dependency, great and small, under British rule. There, to take a few examples out of many, the British visitor could behold, in the South Australian Court, wool and silk of exquisite quality; copper and malachite; silver, iron, and tin ores; nuggets of gold from alluvial deposits, and auriferous quartz; muffs, mats, wraps, and rugs made from the feathers of the swan, the pelican, the penguin, the grebe, and the ostrich, or from the skins of the platypus and the opossum, the wallaby, the dingo, and the white kangaroo. A realistic scene on the bank of the Murray River, vividly delineated in its flow past verdant hills, showed the interior of a native hut, fashioned of branches and twigs, forming a leafy bower with a black woman squatting, while outside an aboriginal strove, by friction of wood, to get flame for lighting a fire, and his fellow paddled his rude canoe of bark. In the rear were emus and wombats, and a family of kangaroos, affrighted by an eagle seen carrying off a kangaroo "kid". In a gum tree opossums were playing, and parrakeets and other birds displayed their gay plumage. A plashing waterfall descended beside a log hut of early settlers, a dwelling formed of trunks and branches, and roofed with bark. The fruits of the wonderful land showed grapes, pears and apples, cherries, plums, damsons, apricots, nectarines, peaches, quinces, almonds, barberries, blackberries, mulberries, currants of the three colours, figs, gooseberries, Spanish chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, Barcelona and cob nuts, raspberries, strawberries, oranges, lemons, citrons, shaddocks, olives, Zante currants, guavas, and many more kinds. The magnificent Indian Court reproduced jungle life, the chief native races, live artisans at work in their various crafts, and splendid architecture, including a fine Durbar Hall. The great Canadian Dominion showed a superb trophy of grain and fruit and timber; another

of game and furs; models of the Palace of Ice yearly created at Montreal, and of all forms of winter sport; specimens of canoes and fish, a column of coal from British Columbia, and a large obelisk representing her production of gold in the last twenty-five years. A recent acquisition, New Guinea, displayed natives and native huts. In the Queensland Court a huge mill was crushing gold quartz; in that of Western Australia were a forest scene, and a grand trophy of mother-of-pearl. The West Indies, British Honduras, and Guiana made a noble display of varied products. New Zealand showed, in her grand fernery, nearly 900 specimens of tree and other ferns, palms, and the flax plant, with fine trophies of timber and gold, and Maori houses and tombs. In the Cyprus Court, natives were at work in weaving silk, and there were fine specimens of Maltese lace. In the Cape Court, men were engaged in washing soil for diamonds, and in cutting and polishing the stones.

This exhibition was, indeed, one of profound and earnest significance, making known to Britons at home of what stuff their brethren and fellow subjects in distant climes were made. The people in the British Isles were compelled, at last, to awake to a sense of the reality and the greatness of the empire of which, in territorial area, the homelands that they inhabited formed only an eightieth part. They had visible proof that, with advantage to themselves, their fellow subjects abroad could furnish them with endless supplies of beef and mutton—alive and dead, fresh and frozen—of bacon and hams, of cheese and butter, with a boundless store of grain and flour, including maize; with unlimited supplies of fruit of every kind; with coffee, cocoa, and tea, and sugar to sweeten the beverages; with good wine and the finest rum, and with excellent tobacco and cigars. The British Empire could, it was now known, supply a profusion of drugs and perfumes; of spices for the confectioner and the cook; of dyewoods for the maker of silks and woollens. It was seen that from their own colonies they could obtain vast supplies of animal and vegetable fats and oils for illuminating, lubricating, and other purposes, and gums and resins of great value, including gutta percha.

The mills of Lancashire could obtain fine cotton and good silk from the colonies; and, if all the sheep in the British Isles were to perish, a boundless supply of the best wool was obtainable from the British colonies. It was known that, from the same empire, we could always have an enormous quantity of valuable fibres for cordage, for textile fibres, and for papermaking, in flax, and hemp, and jute, and the *Phormium tenax* of New Zealand. From the same source the British manufacturer could always obtain hides and leather, and tanning materials, and furs, with many kinds of useful skins, and many species of the most durable and ornamental woods that the world had to show. To close a tempting and prolific subject, this Exhibition proclaimed to the nations of the globe that Victoria ruled an empire as well as three realms; that she was Empress as well as Queen, and that from the dais at the Albert Hall, whereon she took her stand, she held forth the sceptre of a mild, beneficent, and just, and of a firm and fearless rule to the farthest limits of human civilization wheresoever her drum beat and her flag flew in the breeze. Nor was the thoughtful spectator of the grand show, who knew and considered the part played therein by Victoria's son and heir, left without good assurance that, when the destined day should arrive, she would hand on that sceptre to one worthy to exercise its power.

The rest of the year 1886 calls for only a brief notice. In August, after the Court regatta week, the Prince, Princess, and their daughters went to Homburg, whence, early in September, the Prince returned to London, while the ladies visited Copenhagen. At the end of the month the whole party were in the Highlands for the usual life in the region of mountain and moor. At this time the Prince, in a letter to Earl Cadogan, chairman of a committee formed to collect funds for a testimonial to him as president of the recent Exhibition, expressed his grateful appreciation of the proposed compliment. Intimating that he could not accept any personal present, he suggested that any funds collected should be applied in aid of the projected Imperial Institute for the Colonies and India, to be established in cele-

bration of the forthcoming Jubilee of the Queen's reign. At the end of October, and early in November, the family were in London again. Visits were paid to various country seats, and then a migration was made to Sandringham for the entertainment of guests and the birthday celebration. The kindly interest shown by the Prince in the welfare of the working man was proved at this time by his reception at Sandringham of two large deputations of workmen from London, who came to thank him for his successful efforts in enabling the artisans of the metropolis to attend the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at a cheap rate of admission. Addresses were now presented to him from the London Trades Council and the London Working Men's Association. The Prince, in his replies, referred to the extraordinary success which had attended the scheme, as more than a million persons had received benefit therefrom. The members of the two deputations were introduced to the Princess of Wales and her daughters, and, after being entertained at luncheon, they were gratified by an inspection of the hall and estate, and dispatched home to London in the evening by special trains. In December there were many guests at the country seat, and on the first day of the month the usual treat to school children for the Princess's birthday. On December 5 the royal party and their visitors attended an opening service on the completion of the work of restoring Wolferton church. Dr. (afterwards Sir) John Stainer, of St. Paul's Cathedral, presided at the organ, and the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Pelham) preached the sermon. On the following day the Prince and Princess arrived at Marlborough House, visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at Islington, and, in the evening, witnessed the opera *Carmen* at Her Majesty's Theatre. On the following day they received at Marlborough House their Imperial Highnesses Prince Komatsu (uncle of the Mikado of Japan) and the Princess, and the foreign prince invested the heir to the British throne with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales left town on a visit to the Danish Minister and Madame de Falbe (formerly Mrs. Gerald Leigh), at Luton

Hoo, Bedfordshire, a place already seen in this record. The year ended in the usual way at Sandringham.

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## CHAPTER XXVI

### JUBILEE, SILVER WEDDING, AND FAMILY EVENTS

1887-1890

The main event of the year 1887 in the British Isles was the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen's accession. It is only needful to state here that the Prince of Wales was largely concerned in the arrangement of the complicated details of ceremonies connected with the great anniversary, and in the reception and entertainment of the numerous foreign and colonial guests, and that in all these matters he displayed his wonted energy, good taste, and tact. The country was given up, on June 21, to great and universal rejoicings, and a blaze of bonfires and pyrotechnic light when night had fallen. A grand procession conveyed the Queen, her family, and Court from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, where a thanksgiving service was held before an assemblage of representatives gathered from every quarter of the civilized world, amid a scene of splendour that sparkled with jewels and was enriched by every variety of hue and form that costly raiment in the modern style can furnish. The most striking feature of the great pageant on this memorable day was the cavalcade of princes, wherein there rode together twenty-four sons, sons-in-law, and grandsons of the British sovereign. The heir to the throne was conspicuous in this assemblage, the most stately figure in the group being his brother-in-law, the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, who died, as we shall see, twelve months later, as the Emperor Frederick, shortly after succeeding his aged father, William the First.

We now give the chief among the numerous public functions in which the Prince of Wales bore a part during the year. On January 12 he addressed, in the banqueting room of St. James's



Palace, a meeting of many men of the highest distinction in all departments of public life, and, on the report of a committee of eminent men appointed by himself, he developed his idea of the scheme which had for its result the foundation of the Imperial Institute. The object of the structure was to provide "an emblem of the unity of the Empire, a place for illustrating the resources and capabilities of every part of Her Majesty's dominions". The Prince also said: "It is my hope that the Institute will form a practical means of communication between our settlers and those persons at home who may benefit by emigration". The main idea in his mind was, "that the place should be regarded as a centre for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Queen's dominions", and that, "with this view it should be in constant touch, not only with the chief manufacturing districts of this country, but also with all the colonies and India". After his address, resolutions in support of the scheme were carried. On March 12 the Prince presided, at the Hôtel Metropole, over the Jubilee festival of the London Orphan Asylum, an institution already seen in these pages, and addressed the gathering with such success as to obtain subscriptions to the amount of £5000, including the Queen's yearly contribution of 20 guineas, and 100 guineas from the royal chairman. Two days later the Princess opened, at Kensington, an admirable institution due to the munificence of Sir Francis Cook of Richmond as regarded the costly building, which comprised fifty-six suites of rooms, each to accommodate two students. This structure was fitly named by her "Alexandra House", being a home for lady students in art, science, and music. She was accompanied by the Prince, her elder son and daughter, and the Duchess of Teck. The ceremony took place in the concert hall, which was adorned with palms, shrubs, ferns, heaths, and flowers, the choir on the platform being composed of students of the Royal College of Music. The Prince said a few words in praise of the donor. On March 30, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, he once more showed his interest in educational work

by opening the new building of the College of Preceptors in Bloomsbury Square. The institution is one of associated teachers who had for many years striven to raise the standard of middle-class education in the way of training teachers, establishing examinations, and granting certificates of proficiency. The royal speaker, in reply to an address, congratulated the managers on well-earned success.

On May 3 the royal pair were at Manchester, opening the "Jubilee" Exhibition, intended to illustrate the progress made in arts and manufactures during the reign. They had the usual loyal reception, and we may note the true kindness shown in the Prince's deliberate choice of a very long route through the streets of the great town, on the ground that he would rather afford pleasure to a larger number of people than see the finer edifices in a shorter progress. On May 22 the Prince and Princess, with their daughters Louise and Victoria, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, were at that great benevolent institution, the London Hospital, in Whitechapel, where he opened new buildings in the shape of a home for 100 nurses, a library, and other useful adjuncts. The Princess showed her sympathy with many poor patients by kindly words, especially among the children, and the Prince made a brief and hearty speech. On June 17 the royal pair, with Prince George and Princess Louise, were in Shaftesbury Avenue, where he laid the foundation stone of a central building for the "National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children". The Society was one of the countless benevolent schemes of the "good Earl", and the building, intended to provide shelter for 100 homeless boys, a home for 35 working lads, a club for "old" boys trained in the institution, and the central offices of the Society, was most fitly named "the Shaftesbury House". On November 3 the Prince was present at what was, for him, a novel ceremony, the consecration of the new Cathedral at Truro, of which he had laid the foundation stone over seven years previously. In reply to an address, he expressed the regret of the "Duchess of Cornwall" that she was unable to be present at "the consecration of the first

Protestant cathedral erected in England since St. Paul's in London". The long and interesting service was mainly conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), who had been the first Bishop of the new Diocese. The edifice, designed by the late Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., is Early English in style, with an imposing west front, the plan including a grand central tower, 224 feet in height, and two western towers, each 204 feet high. It is regarded as one of the most remarkable and successful examples of revived Gothic, and displays the skill of the architect in the apt incorporation of the south aisle of the ancient church of St. Mary. The visit to the west was concluded on the following day with the presentation, at Devonport, of new colours, with the usual ceremonies, to the 2nd Battalion of the "Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry", formerly known as the 46th, or South Devon, Regiment.

We now deal with the more private engagements of the Prince and his family during the year. In January, when a large party of guests was gathered at Sandringham, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Wyndham's company from the Criterion Theatre entertained them with a performance of *David Garrick*. Early in February, after some stay in London, the Prince went to Cannes. The "Battle of Flowers" at Nice was spoiled, on this occasion, by a piercing wind and clouds of dust. He was joined by Prince George, and they both shared in the usual Carnival amusements. On February 12 he opened the new English memorial church in honour of the Duke of Albany. On March 10 the twenty-fourth anniversary of the wedding day was celebrated by a children's ball at Marlborough House. A few days later the Prince started for Berlin to represent the Queen and offer congratulations to the German Emperor on his ninetieth birthday. During his stay he inspected, at Potsdam, the regiment of Hussars of the Guard, of which his nephew Prince William (afterwards Emperor) was colonel, and attended some brilliant entertainments. In April, when the family were at Sandringham, the Princess Maud was confirmed at the church by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a huge party of visitors was entertained. The month of

May was spent in town, and, in the middle of June, the Prince, as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, accompanied by his wife and daughters, went to Southend. There, from the deck of the *Norham Castle*, he started the eleven yachts competing in the Jubilee Race from the mouth of the Thames, round the United Kingdom, to Dover. Early in July the royal pair were at Henley Regatta, being guests, with the two sons and Princesses Louise and Maud, and with the Kings of Denmark and Greece, of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, at his seat, Greenlands. The competitions of the second day were remarkable for the fact that all the eight races were won by boats rowed by oarsmen from Cambridge University, five of the victories falling to Trinity Hall. At the end of the month, during the grand naval review at Spithead, the Prince, wearing his new uniform as Honorary Admiral of the Fleet, received on board the *Victoria and Albert* a number of foreign naval officers commanding vessels sent in honour of the occasion, and presented them to the Queen. He and his family were at Cowes, for the regatta week, on board the royal yacht *Osborne*.

In August the Prince was at Homburg, while the Princess and her daughters went to Copenhagen. The father and elder son then joined the rest of the family at the Fredensborg Palace, and on September 17 all were present at the consecration, by Dr. Wilkinson, Bishop Superintendent of the English chaplaincies of Northern and Central Europe, of the new English church at Copenhagen, of which the foundation stone had been laid, as we have seen, in the autumn of 1885, by the Princess of Wales, in presence of the Prince, and of the King and Queen of Denmark and the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The building, a handsome Early English structure, stands on a picturesque site, bestowed by the Danish Government, at the entrance of the harbour of Copenhagen, opposite to the moat of the citadel. The architect was Mr. Arthur Blomfield of London. Much active interest was displayed in the new edifice by Englishmen at home. The reredos, font, and pulpit, costing about £1000, were the gifts of Messrs Doulton & Co., of Lambeth, being executed,

from the architect's designs, in terra cotta and Doulton ware, at their works. The chief subjects were modelled in terra cotta by Mr. George Tinworth. Messrs Elkington & Co., of Birmingham, bestowed the communion plate. Sir Francis Cook gave the stained-glass windows in the chancel, and the western window was a present from Sir Edmund Monson, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister at the Danish Court. The Prince of Wales gave the peal of bells. The church is dedicated to St. Alban, the British protomartyr, always held in great veneration in Denmark. Relics of this saint were carried to that country by King Canute and placed in a church built and dedicated to St. Alban, in the island of Funen (Fyen).

By the end of September the Prince had returned to Britain, and early in October he was in the Highlands, as the guest of his mother at Balmoral, and of the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge. On October 6 the heir to the throne unveiled, at the Queen's residence, a Jubilee memorial statue of herself, erected on an eminence overlooking the Dee, a little east of the entrance gate to the castle. The figure, from the studio of Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. E. Boehm, is a replica in bronze of the statue since erected in Sydney. The work was presented to the sovereign by her tenantry in the Highlands and the servants of Balmoral who were natives of Crathie parish. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the ex-Empress Eugénie were present, along with the Queen's guests, the tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, and the other subscribers. In unveiling the statue, the Prince expressed his great pleasure and pride in thus officiating, and his conviction that the offering was one of heartfelt love in the givers. As he retired from the act of unveiling, the Queen embraced her son, and then Dr. Profeit, the agent, in the name of the tenants and servants, read an illuminated address, to which the Queen made a suitable reply. The pipes were then played, fireworks were set off, and the Sovereign's health was proposed by the Prince. A few days later he returned to London, went to Newmarket for the races, visited Lord Spencer at Althorp Park, and laid the first stone of the

"Jubilee wing" of the Northampton General Infirmary. By the end of November the family were assembled at Marlborough House, whence they proceeded to Sandringham for the usual festivities at the close of the year.

The year 1888 was that of the "Silver Wedding" of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on March 10. Public rejoicing for this event was for the most part prevented by the death, on the previous day, of the aged Emperor of Germany, William the First. The Queen and every member of the royal family then in England called at Marlborough House, and for that one day Court mourning was laid aside. The royal pair took luncheon with the sovereign at Buckingham Palace, and in the evening there was a family dinner at the mansion in Pall Mall, this being the first time the Queen had ever dined there. She afterwards drove through the West End to see the illuminations. A state ball was given at Buckingham Palace, and the King and Queen of Denmark had a grand "function" of the same kind at the Amalienborg Palace in Copenhagen. At the service in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Archbishop of Canterbury was present, receiving the alms and giving the benediction, in the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple), Dean of the Chapels Royal. A bouquet of lilies of the valley, emblem of the See and Province of Canterbury, was placed on the desk in the Royal Closet, in front of the Princess, who carried it away as she left the chapel. The wide affection and respect in which the Prince and his wife were held caused their reception of a vast number of presents. He gave the Princess a cross of her favourite jewels, diamonds and rubies. From St. Petersburg, as a joint gift from the Czar and Czaritsa, came a grand necklace of the same gems. The five children gave a silver model of her favourite mare, *Viva*. The eight bridesmaids, all alive and all now married, presented a silver book, enshrined in a silver casket of Danish work, containing their autographs. The Freemasons of Great Britain offered a splendid diamond butterfly. The Prince and Princess took special pleasure in the Colonial gifts, a silver candelabrum adapted for electric light, and a twenty-

one-day clock to match, presents which cost over £2000, subscribed in small sums. The King and Queen of Denmark sent a silver-gilt tea and coffee service; the Crown Prince and Princess of the same country presented a valuable vase of Danish china, and there were valuable offerings of various kinds from the King of the Belgians and the ex-Empress Eugénie. The Austrian Ambassador presented an autograph letter from the Emperor, announcing the Prince's appointment as Hon. Colonel of the 12th Hussars in his army, and the French Ambassador, at a special audience, offered the felicitations of the President (M. Sadi Carnot) and the Government. The gifts, including that of Queen Victoria, a massive silver flagon copied from one in the Kremlin, were all arranged in the "Indian Room" at Marlborough House, one corner of which apartment was filled with bouquets, wreaths, pyramids of lilies of the valley, and rich and rare exotics, sent by all classes from all parts of the country and the Continent. We proceed to deal with the various public appearances of the Prince, after noting that January had been spent at Sandringham and in London, and that, in the following month, he went, as usual, to Paris and Cannes, visiting also his nephew, the German Crown Prince, at San Remo, where he lay slowly dying of malignant disease in the throat.

The month of May brought an event of great public interest, the Glasgow Exhibition, which proved to be one of the most brilliant of all such displays, in variety of interest, as a wonderful, visible proof of the enterprise and versatility, in productive industry, of the subjects of the British Crown. The picturesque series of buildings erected in Kelvingrove Park were opened on May 8, with the usual ceremonies, by the Prince and Princess of Wales. In his speech at the Corporation Chambers, before the ceremony took place, replying to an address of welcome, the royal visitor dwelt on the position of Glasgow. "The relations of this city with all the markets of the civilized world have long been well known, but they have been immensely extended during the present century by the energy and enterprise of those merchants and citizens who, by deepening the

Clyde and providing the extensive harbour and dock accommodation which now exists, have overcome the natural disadvantages of its position, and given it a permanent place among the shipping ports and commercial centres of the kingdom." In response to an address from the Executive Committee, at the Exhibition buildings, he dealt with the great benefits derived from these international displays, and then with "the special appropriateness of such an Exhibition in this city, in which the researches and discoveries of Black, of Watt, and, in our own day, of Thomson, have been productive of world-wide benefits to mankind. In the application of science also, Glasgow can point with just pride to Bell, whose 'Comet' is still preserved as a memorial of the first attempt to apply the forces of steam to the propulsion of ships, and to the multifarious industries which have here found a home. To the widely different character of these industries, which secure to the population of this district immunity from many of the risks which necessarily attend devotion to one special department of labour, it is only possible to allude in general terms. Here there exist and flourish side by side great establishments for shipbuilding, the production of marine machinery, locomotives, mill-machinery, and mechanical appliances for the working of iron and coal, for the production of mineral oil; with the manufacture of thread, glass, and pottery, carpet-weaving, dyeing, and printing. . . . It is gratifying to me to learn that, in the comprehensive collection to be found here, due regard has been paid to the exhibition of works of art, and that the walls of your galleries are enriched by many and valuable paintings and works of sculpture. Here, as in the Exhibition at Manchester, are to be found evidences of the fact that the successful prosecution of trade, manufacture, and commerce affords not only the means of gratifying, but of developing, the taste for art." The royal speaker then expressed his satisfaction that an honourable place had been given to the works of artisan exhibitors, and that there was a "Women's Industries Section", and he concluded with the utterance of his and the Princess's earnest hope that "this great Exhibition may prove an immense success". This



hope was fully realized. In August the Queen made a visit, and the whole number of persons who attended was  $5\frac{3}{4}$  millions.

The general design of the main structure at Glasgow resembled that of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with a great central avenue or nave 60 feet in width, and having a transept of equal breadth intersecting it in the centre. To right and left of the main avenue the various courts, thirty-seven in number, were ranged, having a uniform width of 50 feet, and a length varying from 50 to 135 feet. The Grand Hall was an imposing erection to accommodate 3000 people. There were seven picture galleries, a sculpture gallery, and two upper corridors for displays of architecture and photography. The machinery department, laid out in nine parallel courts, formed a great feature of the show. The external buildings included a fine reproduction of the old Bishops' Castle or Palace, once standing near Glasgow Cathedral, the ruins of the former edifice having been removed over a century ago. This edifice, on the slope below the University, was used for exhibits of the Archæological and Historical Section. The whole area covered by the Exhibition buildings was 14 acres, the material used being mostly wood, with a covering of glass and iron. The external design, which was both grand and picturesque, was of Moorish character, the central dome, 150 feet in height, being flanked by lofty minarets and towers of Oriental style.

On the return from Glasgow, the royal pair, on May 9, were at Blackburn, the large Lancashire borough devoted chiefly to the cotton manufacture. The place was in a very festive condition, as there was no record of royalty having previously visited the town. The Prince received the roll of "freedom" in a fine golden casket, and the mayoress, on behalf of the ladies of Blackburn, presented the Princess with a magnificent diamond brooch representing Industry, and received some gracious words of thanks. The Prince then laid the foundation stone of the new Technical and Trades School, and, in a speech at the subsequent luncheon, expressed his strong interest in educational movements of that class. On May 14 the Prince and Princess,

accompanied by their three daughters, the Princess Mary of Cambridge and her daughter Princess Victoria, Prince Karl of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, the Danish Minister, and many other people of distinction, were most happily engaged at the opening, by the Princess of Wales, of an Anglo-Danish Exhibition at South Kensington. The ceremony took place in the Albert Hall, and the royal opener of the show displayed herself as a true queen of fashion in a beautiful silk dress of silver grey. Madame Albani sang the National Anthem and "Home, Sweet Home" in splendid style, and Mademoiselle Otta Brønnum, in quaint native costume, gave "Danmark mit Faedreland". A group of Danish peasants in brilliant costumes attracted the eye. The royal party had tea in a model Danish village, from which was viewed a realistic representation of the blue ice mountains of Iceland. The display included a very popular new switchback railway, great Canadian toboggan slides, fine examples of Danish pictorial art, and groups of Polar bears on an ice floe, with ptarmigan, eider ducks, grebes, guillemots, teal, ruffs, and reeves from Danish Greenland and from Iceland. For young people there were *tableaux vivants* from the famous Hans Christian Andersen's fairy stories. The Prince, in a brief speech, referred with thanks to the compliment intended by the show in reference to the Silver Wedding, and then to its main object, that of raising funds in aid of rebuilding the British Home for Incurables at Clapham, which he described as most appropriate, looking to the fact that the institution was the first with which his wife had become connected as patroness after her marriage. He also expressed his gratification that the King of Denmark had sent over one of his warships, "manned by all those fine young men who are around us".

On June 5, at the request of Sir Richard Temple, M.P., a distinguished Anglo-Indian official, the Prince, accompanied by the Princess, and their daughters Victoria and Maud, unveiled, in the gardens of the Victoria Embankment, the imposing bronze figure, on a pedestal of Cornish granite, of the great Indian ruler, Sir Bartle Frere. During his career, beginning in 1834,

in the service of the East India Company, Frere twice received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and at a later period he gained further honour in successfully conducting negotiations with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression of the slave trade in that part of Eastern Africa. He has been seen already in this record as accompanying the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour. As is well known, Sir Bartle concluded his long career of eminent service to the Empire as High Commissioner in South Africa. These facts were all referred to by the Prince in a brief speech which he delivered on this occasion, in presence of Sir Richard Temple, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Napier of Magdala, and other personages. The statue was erected, we may observe, by public subscription. Two days later, the Prince is found displaying his warm interest in the excellent institution known as the Young Men's Christian Association. His work was that of opening the new Gymnasium, in Long Acre, on the site of the former Queen's Theatre. The headquarters of the Association had been recently established at Exeter Hall, in the Strand. The new premises under notice were secured as a valuable adjunct to the work, and, being spacious, lofty, well-lighted, ventilated in the most efficient way, and provided with every appliance and means of physical exercise, they were probably the best buildings in the kingdom for their special purpose. The Prince was accompanied by his elder son and by the King of Sweden and Norway, and was received at the gaily decorated structure by the Earl of Aberdeen (President of the Gymnastic Club), Mr. J. Herbert Tritton (President of the Association), Mr. Herbert (afterwards Viscount) Gladstone, M.P. (President of the National Physical Recreation Society), Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Kinnaid, the Earl of Meath, Lord Harris, Lord Brassey, and other distinguished persons. The presence of King Oscar II was peculiarly welcome, seeing that, as he mentioned in a brief and graceful speech, muscular exercise is highly appreciated in Sweden. A procession was formed on the arrival of the royal party, and during the progress to the dais, with chairs of state in crimson and gold, the Anglo-Hun-

garian band played the National Anthem. A portion of the 118th Psalm, most appropriate, it may be observed, in regard to the marvellous progress of the Association, was read, and, after the offering of prayer by the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple), Lord Aberdeen read an address to the Prince. He stated that the Association, founded forty-four years previously, had nearly 4000 affiliated branches in Great Britain, the Colonies, and other parts of the civilized world, with a total membership of a quarter of a million. The object of the institution was to permanently benefit young men, spiritually, intellectually, physically, and morally. Voluntary teachers were supplied from the Gymnasium to instruct children and adults of the poorer classes in the exercises acquired in the Long Acre building.

The Prince, in reply, uttered high praise of the excellent principles and practical usefulness of the Association, in its combination of religious training with physical instruction and healthy recreation. He then declared the building open, amid loud cheers, coming with special vigour from the gymnasts gathered at the end of the hall. Mr. Herbert Gladstone then informed the Prince and the King that the 200-guinea shield offered by the Society of which he was President had this year been won, in the open contest at Dundee, by the team of eight sent from Exeter Hall, and he asked the Prince to honour them by presenting the trophy to the victors collectively, and to each of them a gold medal of the value of £10. The shield, a fine work of art in solid silver, was exhibited on a table in front of the dais. Mr. Sully, chief instructor at the Gymnasium, then advanced up the room at the head of the team, and the Prince, after handing the well-earned medals, bade the victors carry off the shield, which they promptly shouldered and bore away at a run amid ringing cheers. Then came an exhibition of "musical drill", a feature in gymnastics introduced by Mr. Sully, who now gave the words of command to thirty picked members of the Club clad in flannels and wearing red or black stockings. To the accompaniment of a piano they performed with dumb-bells, clubs, and bars. In some cases the athletes sang popular songs.

to their movements; in others they whistled as they swung their clubs or poles. At the close of these proceedings the Prince, summoning Mr. Sully, shook his hand and congratulated him on the excellent display of his pupils, and the King of Sweden, in English, expressed a similar compliment.

On June 15 the British royal family, and, indeed, the whole nation, and all good people throughout the world, were shocked and grieved by news of the death, after a long struggle with painful disease, of the Emperor Frederick III of Germany, brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales. On the following day, he, with the Princess and their elder son, left London to attend the funeral. On June 19, they took luncheon at Potsdam with the new ruler of Germany, the Emperor William, this being the first visit made by the Princess to Berlin and Potsdam. There, as elsewhere, her grace, beauty, and amiability made a marked impression. During July the Prince was engaged in London, partly in the entertainment of foreign visitors, and he also went to Sandringham, and made the usual trip to Osborne and Cowes. August was spent, in succession, in the Isle of Wight, at Marlborough House, and at Homburg, by the Prince, while his wife and daughters met the King of Denmark at Wiesbaden, and then joined the Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden. In September the head of the household was again at Vienna, whence he visited Count Festetics at his seat in Hungary, going thence to Budapest, where he dined at the National Casino, and saw his portrait by Angeli unveiled in presence of many Hungarian nobles and ladies. On October 1 he was at Miskolcz, a thriving provincial town about 90 miles north-east of the Hungarian capital, and there he reviewed the Hussar regiment of which he had been recently created honorary colonel. On his return to Budapest he made a run to Bucharest, afterwards staying with the Emperor at Vienna. He returned home by way of Paris, and joined his family at Marlborough House. The Princess and her daughters had been spending much of the autumn at Abergeldie Castle. In November the royal party were at Sandringham, whence the Prince travelled to Derby for the races,

and on his return he took occasion to inspect, at Burton-on-Trent, Messrs. Allsopp's famous brewery. We are told that he there greatly relished a glass of "bitter" eight months old, and a taste of some of the ale brewed fifteen years previously for Captain Nares' Arctic Expedition. He then, with Prince George, went to Flushing to escort his widowed sister, the Empress Frederick, over to Britain. The year closed in the usual way at the Norfolk seat.

Towards the end of January, 1889, the Prince, his wife and daughters, were at Aske Hall, in Yorkshire, as guests of the Earl and Countess of Zetland. They had, on January 23, a great reception at Middlesbrough, when the Prince opened the fine new Town Hall and municipal buildings. The rise and progress of this town are among the industrial wonders of the Victorian age, rendering it well worthy of a visit from members of the royal house. In north-east Yorkshire, between Whitby and the River Tees, lies the wild, hilly, picturesque moorland district now so widely known as Cleveland. On the North Sea coastline that region is marked by fine bays and by wooded little valleys, locally called "wykes", like the "combes" of North Devon; and by bold cliffs of varied outline, culminating in the noble Boulby Cliff, whose top, second in height on the whole coast of England and Wales, lies nearly 700 feet above sea level. Inland lie the varied charms of hill and dale; forest and fern; mountain stream and waterfall; upland meadow, moorland, and furze; heathery slopes and rocky banks; tangled coverts and deep-drawn recesses and ravines—purples, greys, and greenery of every charming hue. In this fair land, even now too little known to the foot of the tourist, there lay below the surface of the soil, unsuspected by the sparse dwellers, mines of gold, not in the literal sense, but in the form of iron ore. In the eighteenth century there was some smelting, near Chester-le-Street, in Durham, of small pieces of ironstone picked up on the sea beach. In 1836 a regular seam of the precious ore was found near Whitby, in the valley of the Esk, and the material, taken by sea to the Tyne and the Tees, was dealt with in the foundries on

the river banks. Thus it came to pass that, in 1850, the annual manufacture of pig-iron in this north-eastern district had risen from 13,000 tons to about 150,000. Then came the discovery which, in a few years, wrought such a change in Cleveland, turning lonely hamlets into populous and busy towns, and creating one of the largest ironmaking districts in the world. The bed of ironstone discovered near Whitby was traced by Mr. John Vaughan to the neighbourhood of what is now Middlesbrough, and here, within easy distance of the coal pits of Durham, smelting furnaces were speedily at work. Near the mouth of the Tees, on the south bank, in 1801, there were some scanty ruins of a small chapel and priory dependent on St. Hilda's Abbey at Whitby, and, near at hand, were four farmhouses. In 1829 a little town began to rise, and the census of 1831 showed 154 people. In 1841 there were nearly 6000, and in the following year some docks were opened. In 1851 the swift progress began, and in 1881 the place had 56,000 people in the municipal, and nearly 72,000 in the parliamentary borough, with a yearly make of pig-iron of close upon two million tons. The place is well laid out, with streets at right angles, with many handsome buildings, and a grand railway station on the North-Eastern Railway, and it possesses a fine park of 72 acres. The municipal buildings opened by the Prince of Wales with the usual ceremonies, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, cost about £130,000.

In February the Prince and his family were in town for some time, and then he departed for his usual visit to Paris, Cannes, and the Riviera, while the Princess and her daughters were at Sandringham. March brought for all the regular London life; in the following month the Prince, visiting Earl and Countess Howe at Gopsall Park, attended Leicester Races, and saw the Duke of Portland's Derby "favourite" (and subsequent winner) "Donovan", carry off the new Prince of Wales's Stakes, value £12,000. The Easter season was spent at the Norfolk country seat, where the Queen visited her eldest son from April 23 to 27, accompanied by the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and attended by Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Dowager-Duchess of

Roxburghe. She was received at King's Lynn by the Prince, his eldest son, and Sir Francis Knollys, and, at Wolferton Station by the Princess and her daughters. The Sovereign left the station under a pretty arch, amid cheers from school children on one side, and from gentlemen of the West Norfolk Hunt on the other, and these horsemen, led by Sir Dighton Probyn, preceded her carriage along the road lined with Venetian masts and ever-greens and under two triumphal arches. At the Norwich Gates of the park, men of the Norfolk Artillery were on guard, and inside were all the keepers on the estate, and the school children of the four parishes. The road was lined by the gentry and ladies of the neighbourhood. In front of the house were 200 men of the Norfolk Artillery as a guard of honour, and members of the West Norfolk Hunt were formed in a semicircle on the lawn in the rear. The Queen, during her stay, drove about in the neighbourhood, inspecting the ruins at Castle Rising, seeing the Prince's farm stock, and visiting the Sandringham school. She also received an address from the tenantry, and in her gracious reply, she said: "After the anxious time I spent here seventeen years ago, when, by the blessing of God, my dear son was spared to me and to the nation, it is indeed a pleasure to find myself again here, amid cheerful homes and cheerful faces, and to see the kind feeling which exists between a good landlord and good tenants". On one evening Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Company gave a performance, in the ballroom, of *The Bells*, and the trial scene from *The Merchant of Venice*.

In May the family were in town for the season; during this time, Lady Smith, wife of Sir Edwin T. Smith, K.C.M.G., late Mayor of Adelaide, presented to the Princess, on behalf of the ladies of South Australia, a large casket made of gold and silver produced in the colony, adorned with gems from the same source, and also a necklet and two bracelets, as a Silver Wedding gift. On May 24 the Sovereign's birthday, the Prince, with his two sons, unveiled a statue of the Queen erected in the vestibule of the Medical Examination Hall on the Victoria Embankment,



above Waterloo Bridge. The Queen had laid the foundation stone of this building. The fine monument, 11 feet high, is one of high and elaborate decorative work, representing the Sovereign in life size, wearing a small crown, and standing, clad in semi-state robes, with a skirt of splendid lace, a silk train trimmed with miniver, and a delicately wrought veil of Honiton lace. The ornaments include the riband and star of the Garter, and the Orders of the Crown of India and of Victoria and Albert. The jewels worn are a diamond necklace and bracelets. One of the hands, which are crossed, holds a fan and a lace handkerchief. The plinth of the statue is decorated with curious Indian ornaments, and the pedestal, as the effigy also, is made of the best Sicilian marble. The sculptor was Mr. F. J. Williamson. The Prince was received by Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. W. S. Savory, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and many other eminent medical men.

Early in June the Prince, with the Princess, the elder son, and the daughters, visited the Paris Centennial Exhibition. He made a careful inspection of the display and ascended the famous Eiffel Tower. We note that Great Britain was not officially represented in Paris on this occasion, because under a Tory Government, headed by Lord Salisbury, it was not thought proper to appear to sanction the great event thereby celebrated—the Revolution of 1789. The Prince of Wales, attending the show in what is called semi-incognito, showed better sense, better taste, and a due regard to history. At this time the announcement of the engagement of his eldest daughter, the Princess Louise, to the Earl of Fife, was a surprise as well as a source of satisfaction to the public, as a further recognition (along with the Marquis of Lorne's marriage with one of the daughters of Queen Victoria) of the fact that fit husbands for daughters of the dynasty can be found amongst exalted British subjects as well as among petty German princes. People who were intimate with the royal family regarded the new alliance as a very natural event. Lord Fife had been for years an intimate member of the Prince of Wales's circle of friends. He was the only unmarried man at



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF FIFE

Dowley.



whose house the heir to the throne had ever been a visitor; he had long been a cherished guest at Sandringham, and, on his taking his seat in the House of Lords, the Prince had rendered to him the exceptional honour of being one of his introducers. Alexander William George Duff, K.T., Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, and Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, County Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland; and Baron Skene, of Skene, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on November 10, 1849, being of long and famous descent. His remote ancestor was Fyfe Macduff, a great chieftain about the middle of the ninth century, who had rendered valuable aid to Kenneth the Second, King of Scotland, against the Picts. He was rewarded by the gift of the territory which afterwards became Fifehire. The original earldom, created by Malcolm Canmore in 1061, became extinct in 1353. A descendant, William Duff, was raised to the peerage of Ireland in 1735, by the Queen Regent Caroline, as Baron Braco, and in 1759 he was advanced to the new viscounty and earldom. The earl who married the Princess Louise of Wales was the only son of the fifth earl, and of Lady Agnes Hay, daughter of the Earl of Erroll. Having succeeded to his father's Scottish and Irish peerages in 1879, he was created an Earl of the United Kingdom in 1885. He was one of the greatest landed proprietors in Scotland, possessed of large estates in Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen. The marriage took place on July 27, on which day the bridegroom was made Duke of Fife and Marquis of Macduff. The ceremony was performed in the chapel at Buckingham Palace, in presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many other members of the royal house.

Reverting now to the previous month, we find that on June 27 the Prince accompanied his mother, who was President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the year, to their Show in Windsor Park, and there presented to her the Council of the Society. The Sovereign then handed to the winners the gold medals of her own offering for the best animals in each of the classes for horses and cattle. At the working dairy the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, whose taste for

“dairying” is well known, congratulated Miss S. J. Keel, of Stanton Drew, Bristol, as winner of the Queen’s gold medal in the champion contest between butter-makers. The first day in July brought to this country, for the second time, an Oriental potentate — Nasr-ed-din, Shah-in-Shah of Persia, who arrived in the Thames from Antwerp in the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, escorted by the *Osborne*. Received at the Nore with royal salutes from a British squadron, he was met near Gravesend by many steamboats laden with “trippers”, and by small craft with private parties. The Persian monarch was seen on deck, clad in a plain dark suit, with the Riband and Star of the Garter, a narrow gold girdle round his waist, and the badge of the Lion and Crown on his cap. As the breeze blew cool for an Oriental, he now and then had around him a crimson-lined cloak. Tilbury Fort fired a royal salute as he passed on to Gravesend, where the Prince of Wales, with his two sons, received the visitor on a gaily decorated steamer, which conveyed the party up river, in an aquatic triumph of cheers from vessels of all classes, the hoarse or shrill utterance of steam sirens and steam whistles, and guns from the Tower battery, to the pier at Westminster. There the Shah was received by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Portland (Master of the Horse), and other personages, and conducted to Buckingham Palace in a royal state carriage, with an escort of Life Guards. On July 5 the Prince took our visitor to the races at Kempton Park, and on the following day he entertained him to dinner at Marlborough House. During his stay, the Prince and Princess were with him at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden, and at a special ballet given by Sir Albert Sassoon at the Empire Theatre. On August 5 the heir to the throne was on board the *Victoria and Albert* with the German Emperor at a great naval review at Spithead.

After the Cowes regatta week he made his visit to Homburg, while the Princess and the daughters went to Fredensborg Castle for the usual family gathering. September found the Prince in London, and then at Mar Lodge, in enjoyment of good deer-stalking with his son-in-law, after which he, with his son, joined

the party in Denmark. Thence, on October 12, the whole family started for Athens, staying at Venice on the way, and visiting the Cathedral of St. Mark and the Ducal Palace, and then leaving, on the *Osborne*, for the Piræus. On October 27 they attended the wedding of the eldest son of King George, the Duke of Sparta, with the Princess Sophie of Prussia, daughter of the Empress Frederick, who was present with the German Emperor and Empress and many other relatives. On the following day the Prince of Wales, with his younger son, started with Prince Albert Victor for Egypt, and bade him farewell at Port Said on his tour to India. On November 1 they were both at Cairo, where they visited the bazaars as private persons, and saw a review of British and Egyptian troops. On the 4th the Khedive (Tewfik Pasha) entertained them at a picnic luncheon at the Pyramids, and on the following day they left for Alexandria, and thence, on the *Osborne*, for the Piræus. On the 8th the Prince visited the British and American Archæological School at Athens; next day his birthday was kept by a dinner at the Palace; on the 11th the whole family went by special train to Patras, whence the *Osborne* conveyed them to Brindisi. On the 18th they were in England, and the month closed at Sandringham with shooting and hunting, for which the usual party of guests had assembled. The county ball, in celebration of the Princess's birthday; a visit to the Cattle Show in London; a brief stay at Windsor with the Queen; a visit to Luton Hoo; and the Christmas festivities in Norfolk, ended the year.

In January, 1890, the Prince of Wales, with his younger son, was at Lord Wimborne's country house, Canford Manor, in Dorsetshire, whence he visited Poole and Bournemouth. At the latter town he opened the new "Royal Victoria Hospital", erected as a Jubilee memorial. We may here notice the remarkable development of Bournemouth as a seaside, sanitary, and pleasure resort, during the later decades of the Victorian age. In 1838 the place was only a coastguard station, with a few cottages of fishermen, on the Hampshire coast, close to the border of Dorsetshire. The climate, with a soft but not enervating air,

the pine woods and the miles of sands, and the attractive position, brought by degrees a residential population and many summer visitors. In 1881 the number of inhabitants was over 18,000; ten years later it had more than doubled; and early in the twentieth century, Bournemouth, with a fine pier, golf links, and many good public buildings, was a town extending for miles along the coast to east and west, with a population of about 70,000. On February 24 the Prince and Princess received at Marlborough House a deputation from the colony of Victoria, presenting, as a Silver Wedding gift from the people, two handsome vases in gold and silver, of Australian design and workmanship, inlaid with jewels, and a flagon, all emblazoned with emblems representing the aboriginal and actual conditions of the colony.

On March 4 the Prince officiated at the opening of a wonder of the modern world, a gigantic triumph of engineering, the Forth Bridge. Flung across the Firth of Forth from Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire, to the coast of Fifeshire, this stupendous work, occupying seven years in construction from 1883 to 1890, is remarkable for the application, on an enormous scale, of a novel principle in bridge-building, that of the cantilever or bracket, in which two pieces of engineering work, projecting from fixed bases towards each other, are locked together by a connecting piece, in this case composed of 350 feet of girders made of Siemens steel. The islet of Inchgarvie, about midway across the water, gave support for a great central pier; but as the water in the two channels, between the island and the mainland to north and south, was 200 feet deep, no artificial piers, built up from the bottom, could be made, and the channels are therefore crossed by two main spans of steel, each over 1700 feet in length. Two other spans, crossed by the shore ends of the outer cantilevers, are each 675 feet wide, and beyond these again, reaching to the shores, and carried for some distance over the land, are fifteen rectilineal spans each of 168 feet in breadth. The space spanned by the cantilevers is about a mile, and the whole length of the viaduct, including the piers, exceeds  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

The railway runs over the bridge at a height of 152 feet above highwater mark, and from the waterway to the top of the steel-work, at the highest part of the structure, there is a distance of 360 feet. At the opening the Prince was met by a large assemblage, including the Dukes of Edinburgh, Fife, and Buccleuch. The royal party, escorted by the engineer, first crossed the bridge slowly in a train from the south side, inspecting the structure, and getting the grand view up and down the Firth. Then they passed under the bridge in a steam launch, and, again reaching the centre of the bridge in the train, saw the Prince drive in the last rivet, which was gilded, with a proper inscription atop. The wind was so strong that he could hardly keep his foothold, and, unable to make himself heard in a speech, he simply declared the bridge open. At the luncheon, given in the engineer's model-room at the bridge works, the royal inaugurator expressed his pleasure in taking part in so important a ceremony, and said that he "was an old hand at opening bridges", referring to his doing so, thirty years previously, at Montreal. He then declared his pleasure in making known the Queen's intention to confer baronetcies on Mr. Matthew William Thompson, chairman of the Forth Bridge Company, who presided at the luncheon, and on Sir John Fowler, engineer-in-chief, also a K.C.M.G. on Mr. Baker, Sir John Fowler's colleague, and a knighthood on Mr. William Arrol, the contractor, who had overcome, with great ingenuity, resource, and determination, vast difficulties in the course of the works.

In the course of March the twenty-seventh anniversary of the wedding was celebrated in London, and the Prince and his younger son, journeying to Berlin, visited Prince Bismarck, who had just finally retired from his office as "Chancellor". The Prince of Wales also received the members of the International Labour Conference, and dined with the delegates on the invitation of the Empress Frederick. He and his son then went to Coburg and stayed with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Rosenau Palace, the birthplace, it will be remembered, of Albert, Prince Consort. In April the Prince was at Cannes,



while his wife and two daughters were at Sandringham, where he joined them before the end of the month. May was spent in London, and Prince Albert Victor now returned from India. On May 2, with a large party of royalties, the Prince showed his interest in works of enterprise and courage by attending, at St. James's Hall, a gathering convened by the "Emin Pasha Relief Committee", to welcome back from Africa the famous traveller and explorer, Mr. (afterwards Sir) H. M. Stanley. He was leader of the expedition which had recently found and brought out safely to the coast of Africa the German traveller and naturalist, Eduard Schnitzer, known on the scene of his labours as "Emin Pasha". He had been, as governor of part of the Sudan, under the Khedive, cut off from the civilized world by the rebellion which ended in the capture of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon. The Prince of Wales took the chair at the meeting under notice, and Stanley received a warm welcome of cheers while the organ played "See the Conquering Hero Comes". Then the royal chairman rose and briefly introduced the explorer, and, with ready kindness, helped to place his own table in front of the traveller, who was looking whereon to deposit his papers. A very interesting account of the expedition was given, and the Prince, after thanking Mr. Stanley on behalf of the large and influential audience, accompanied him down to the floor of the hall, where the Princess and other royal visitors cordially shook his hand.

Three days later Stanley was honoured by an even more important public reception. This took place at the Albert Hall, which was engaged for a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, with the President, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff in the chair. The great building held its full complement of about 7000 seated visitors when the Prince, Princess, and their daughters arrived. The sight was very striking as the explorer, wearing the Congo star and sash, took his place on the right hand of the chairman, with the Prince of Wales sitting beside him, and the Duke of Edinburgh on the left of the President. The place in front of the orchestra set

apart for the royal personages was decorated with marguerites, lilies, geraniums, and fine foliage plants, white tints predominating in brilliant contrast with the scarlet carpet on the dais. Overhead, in front of the organ, was stretched an enormous map delineating Central Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, and conspicuously marked with a large verdant patch, indicating the great forest so vividly described by Mr. Stanley in his writings. The chief features of the lecture, lasting for about an hour, were romantic accounts of the great Forest of the Congo, of the Wambutti pygmy race, and of the Ruwenzori mountain range. The Prince then moved a vote of thanks in words which showed his close attention to what he had heard, and presented to Mr. Stanley a special gold medal of the Society, with reproductions in bronze to his officers. One side of the medal showed Professor Herkomer's portrait of the explorer; the other displayed a female figure, the classical, traditional form of Africa, wearing a helmet designed from an elephant's head, and seated under a tree by a sheet of water, with the sun partly risen behind a forest far away, while she pours from two urns the sources of the Rivers Nile and Congo.

On May 16 the Prince attended, at the Guildhall, the Jubilee celebration of the Penny Post. About 3000 people were assembled, to whom the Postmaster-General, Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., made some remarks showing the wonderful development of the postal service. A very interesting exhibition illustrated the rise and progress of the institution during three centuries. A complete working post and telegraph service showed the processes of sorting and stamping letters, the making-up, receipt, and dispatch of mails, and telegraphs in action. The multiplex telegraph and the telephone were seen in operation, with a travelling post office at work, models of mail coaches and mail packets, and historical and other curiosities connected with the Post Office. One of the special purposes of the show was aid for the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, for the benefit of which 10,000 Jubilee post cards were sold. During the evening a number of four-horse mail coaches, with mails made up on the

spot, were dispatched from the Guildhall yard. Among the curiosities shown were the first "declared account" of P. Randolph, "Master of the Posts" in 1566, a document signed by Lord Burghley and Sir W. Mildmay; a similar document rendered by Stephen Lilly, Receiver-General in 1695; and portraits of celebrities connected with the service. These included one of John Brindley, an old letter-carrier, in a tall hat, swallow-tail coat, and white trousers, who was actually the only postman in Wolverhampton as late as 1854; and another of Robert Paton, driver of a mail cart, as he appeared, his face covered with icicles, after passing through the terrible storm of March 1, 1886. On this occasion he left two horses behind him on the road, and went on with a third to his destination. This brave man lost his life in the service during the storm of January 18, 1890, being found under his overturned cart with his neck broken. A most pathetic and interesting document shown was the last letter, written in Arabic, received by post from General Gordon, dated "Khartoum. June 22, 1884."

The month of June brought the usual town life. June 23, 1890, was interesting for the introduction to the House of Lords of Prince Albert Victor, with the title of Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and of Earl of Athlone in the Irish peerage. The Prince of Wales accompanied his elder son on this occasion, which was remarkable as the only one when the eldest son of a Prince of Wales attained his majority and took his seat in the House of Lords while his father was still heir apparent. On July 4, in the gardens at Marlborough House, the Princess, as President of the National Pension Fund for Nurses, presented certificates of membership to about 750 members, coming from over 150 hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, and other institutions, as well as others working in private houses. This excellent fund was founded in 1887 through the efforts of Sir Henry Burdett, and was munificently endowed by Lord Rothschild, Mr. Julius Morgan, and others to the amount of £26,000. Many of the nurses brought purses with money collected by themselves towards a fund for the benefit of poorer colleagues, established in

memory of the deceased Mr. Morgan. The Prince, ever interested in these benevolent schemes, was present and read an address to the nurses explaining the business in hand.

On July 12 came the inauguration of the new rifle ground at Bisley, near the Brookwood Station of the London and South-Western Railway, about 27 miles from London. This ground had been secured and fully equipped with a camp, rifle ranges, and all needful buildings, by the National Rifle Association, in place of the old ground used for thirty years at Wimbledon. The Clock Tower, erected on the highest point of Bisley Common, affords a fine view of the scene of action, and, at a greater distance, of the Chobham Ridges to the north and north-west; of the well-known "Hog's Back", between Guildford and Farnham, beyond a heathery valley to the south; of a pleasant verdant country, with villages and farmsteads, eastwards; and of the Fox Hills, towards Aldershot, to the west. The Prince and Princess, with the two younger daughters and the Duke of Cambridge, were met at the camp by the Duke of Connaught from his residence at Bagshot, and by Lord and Lady Wantage and a crowd of distinguished visitors. The Duke of Cambridge, as President of the Association, addressed the Prince with thanks for his presence, and the chief royal visitor declared his satisfaction with the progress made, and told the Volunteers that to attain a high standard of merit, and to make the rifle to-day what the bow was under the Plantagenets, was a peculiarly appropriate object of ambition in those who stand forth in the defence of their country. Lord Wantage, on behalf of the Executive Council, made some remarks on the arrangements of the new ground, and then invited the Princess to fire the first shot. She was then conducted to a spot where a rifle, ready sighted by Sir Henry Halford for a bull's eye at 500 yards range, had been placed in position, with a silver cord attached to the trigger. On the bugle sounding "fire", the Princess pulled the cord, and the bullet, with a thud clearly heard amidst the cheers, was shown by the marker's signal to have struck the intended point.

On July 24 the royal pair were in Southwark to lay the first

stone for the rebuilding of the nave and aisles of the fine St. Saviour's Church, afterwards "Southwark Cathedral". After this ceremony they spent an hour with the little patients of the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children in Southwark Bridge Road, an institution founded in 1868 by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in memory of his wife Evelina. August saw the Prince and his wife and children first at Goodwood, and then at Cowes for the yachting week. On the 9th he and the Princess opened the stately new Town Hall at Portsmouth, a building in the Corinthian style, with a clock tower, richly ornamented, 210 feet high. The great hall, 107 feet long and 72 feet wide, rises to the height of 84 feet. The Prince and Princess also accompanied the German Emperor in witnessing the military manoeuvres at Portsmouth. In the middle of August the Prince started for Homburg, while the Princess and her two daughters went to Mar Lodge, in the Highlands, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Fife. In September, after the Doncaster race week, the head of the family joined the party at Abergeldie Castle, and had his usual sport with the stags in Mar Forest and other resorts. Early in October he went to Vienna, travelling as a private personage; and in passing through the Austrian capital he showed his regret for a tragic event by placing a wreath, in the vault of the Capuchin Church, on the coffin of the Crown Prince Rudolph, who had died by his own hand, according to official statement, in January, 1889, at Meyerling, a country house near Vienna. He then started, with Lord Dudley and other friends, and the wealthy Bavarian Jew, Baron Hirsch, for the latter gentleman's shooting-box at St. Johann, in Moravia. He was a recent addition to the friends of the Prince, to whom he was strongly recommended by the vast munificence of his charitable gifts on behalf of the persecuted Jews in Russia, and in other directions. The party had fine sport at the baron's seat with hares, pheasants, partridges, and deer. Towards the end of October, after a brief stay at Vienna, the Prince joined his family at Sandringham.

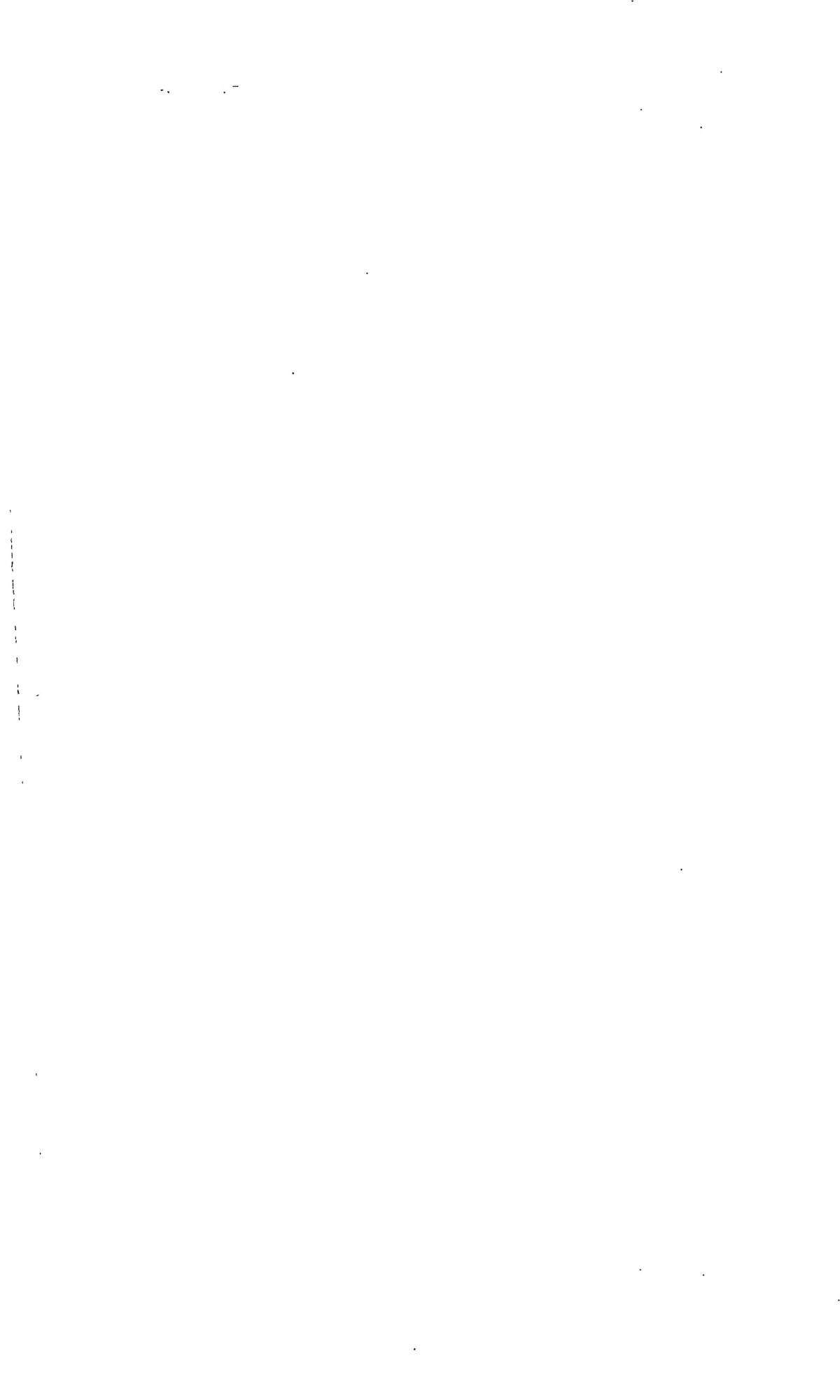
It was at this time that he gave his open sanction to the enterprise which became known as "General Booth's Scheme".



THE PRINCESS OF WALES FIRING THE FIRST SHOT AT BISLEY

JULY 12, 1890

From a Drawing by Charles M. Sheldon



Towards the end of October there was published, under the name of the founder of the Salvation Army, the remarkable book styled *In Darkest England and the Way Out*. It set forth a plan for regenerating the most degraded class of the people, called "the submerged tenth". The three branches were styled "The City Colony", "The Farm Colony", and "The Colony Over Sea", names which serve to expound the plan as involving the provision of work in towns, especially in London; on the untilled lands, yearly increasing in area, in Britain; and in our colonial dominions. The Salvation Army already had a system of food and shelter depots where supper and breakfast, consisting of coffee and bread, and night accommodation, were furnished for a few pence. It was proposed, in the new scheme, to supply these things to the penniless in labour yards attached to each shelter. General Booth appealed to the public for funds, and £100,000 was almost at once subscribed. In addition to the Prince's expressed approval, the Queen sent a letter to the Salvation Army leader wishing him success.

On November 4 the Prince concluded his public work of the year by opening the new underground electric railway,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, from a station near the Monument, under the Thames, to Stockwell. This work was then quite a novelty in this country, designed by Mr. Greathead, M.Inst.C.E., in the form of two circular iron tunnels, 10 feet in diameter, driven through the London clay, about 60 feet below the surface. This was the first instance of the application of electric force to the working, on a large scale, of a railway of the usual gauge, and several ingenious and novel methods now came into practical use. The Prince, with his elder son, was conducted to one of the hydraulic lifts for descent of the circular shaft to the platform where, with a gold key, he switched on the electric current before entering the train. After a swift run to Kennington Oval Station, the royal visitors carefully inspected the appliances there, and then went on to Stockwell terminus, whence a carriage, escorted by a Mounted Infantry guard of the Surrey Volunteers, conveyed them to the depot in the Clapham Road. There they were met by the Duke of



Westminster and many other nobles and gentlemen, including Sir F. Abel, Sir J. Fowler, Sir R. Baker, and other eminent engineers, and sat down to luncheon with about 250 guests. The latter part of the year 1890 was mainly passed at Sandringham, with flying visits to London for the Cattle Show, and a journey of the whole family to Crichel, in Dorsetshire, on a brief visit to Lord Alington.

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## CHAPTER XXVII

### BEREAVEMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE

1891-1896

THE first three months of the year 1891 were passed mostly at Sandringham and at Marlborough House. On February 26 the Prince was with the Queen at Portsmouth when the *Royal Sovereign* was floated out of dock, and Her Majesty launched and christened the *Royal Arthur*. On March 18 he inaugurated the telephone system between the British and French capitals by sending the first message from London to Paris, giving words of congratulation and greeting to President Carnot. The establishment of this system was largely due to Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Preece, chief electrician to the Post Office; the laying of the cable had been completed on March 14 by the s.s. *Monarch*. April saw the usual life in London. On May 2 the Prince attended the Royal Academy banquet. In his speech he reminded Sir Frederick Leighton, the President, that he had now had the privilege, with rare exceptions, of responding to the toast of his health at that dinner for twenty-eight years, and he referred in sympathetic words to the death of the sculptor, Sir Edgar Boehm. Sir Frederick, in acknowledging his health, spoke of Mr. Charles Keene as a delightful artist and unsurpassed student of character. Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made some facetious remarks on the portraits of Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone. "I see that even the pugnacity of my right

honourable friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland is toned down to the reflective attitude of the author of *Philosophic Doubt*, and the mighty veteran of Parliamentary warfare, the Member for Midlothian, is depicted rapt in the restful study of a favourite book".

On May 9 the Prince, accompanied by his wife and daughter Maud, by the Dukes of Clarence, Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge, the Princess Louise, and many other members of the royal family, opened the very interesting and instructive Naval Exhibition in the grounds of the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea. The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh were arrayed in full-dress uniform as Admirals of the Fleet, and, with other royal dukes, wore the insignia of the Garter. The royal party were received by Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other high officials, and were escorted by 100 bluejackets and 100 Royal Marines to the handsome marquee, in broad stripes of red and blue, near the lighthouse. There, after the offering of prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an address from the First Lord, the gold key of a model lighthouse was handed to the Princess of Wales, and her insertion of this in the door lock of the lighthouse started an electric current which fired a royal salute and loosed a flag at the summit of the lighthouse in the grounds. The objects exhibited in the fine display included exact reproductions of the Eddystone Lighthouse and the *Victory*, outside the main building; many autographs and letters of eminent naval commanders from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the Victorian age; the words presented to Lord Howe, on board the *Queen Charlotte*, by George the Third after the victory of the "glorious First of June", 1794; many precious relics of Nelson, connected with the battle of the Nile and of Trafalgar; Admiral Blake's sea chest; and countless other objects of historical interest. In the models of ships and their guns, past and present, the visitor was enabled to trace the vast changes of the nineteenth century in the art of naval warfare.

On May 17 the heir to the throne was placed in a suitable position for the study of Victor Hugo's charming work *L'Art d'être Grandpère*, by the birth of his first grandchild, Lady

Victoria Duff. By the wish of both the grandfather and the father, the little lady did not take rank as a royal princess, but simply as a duke's daughter, and we may here note that the Duke and Duchess of Fife did not choose, at their marriage, that the Duchess should have any formal "household" as a royal princess, but live simply as any other duchess of the United Kingdom. The sponsors to the infant were the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. On June 16 the royal pair, with Princesses Victoria and Maud, attended a garden party given by the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, and her husband, at White Lodge, Richmond, to celebrate the Silver Wedding of that portly and popular princess. Over 1000 relatives and friends were present to congratulate the hostess and host. Four days later the Prince and Princess were at Eastbourne, opening a new Children's Hospital and an additional wing for young patients at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital.

On June 25 they started to fulfil a public engagement in South Yorkshire, the opening of a new public park at Rotherham. This busy town, with industries in iron, steel, brass, glass, pottery, and chemicals, stands in the centre of the South Yorkshire coal-field, at the confluence of the Rother and the Don, a few miles north-east of Sheffield. The suburb of Masbrough, across the river, was incorporated with the town in 1879. A famous native of Rotherham was Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, who was a chaplain and favourite preacher of Charles the First, and whose life was written by Izaak Walton. Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn Law Rhymer", was born at Masbrough. There is a splendid cruciform church, in the Perpendicular style, completed in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The new public domain, opened by the royal pair with the usual festive ceremonial, is called Clifton Park, lying on the Doncaster road, near to the centre of the town, and containing 54 acres of delightful pleasure ground with noble avenues of beech, oak, elm, horse-chestnut, and sycamore, clumps of holly and yew, and scarlet flowering thorns. The Prince and Princess were the guests of Earl Fitzwilliam, at his fine mansion of Wentworth Woodhouse, 4 miles north-west of

## ROTHERHAM

Rotherham. This seat was built early in the eighteenth century by the first Marquis of Rockingham, on the ground where once stood the abode of his famous ancestor, Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. The host of the royal personages, sixth Earl, was a K.G. and Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, being of very old descent, from a cousin of Edward the Confessor. The son and heir of that ancestor, Sir William Fitzwilliam, being ambassador at the Court of William, Duke of Normandy, became marshal of his army, and was decorated by him for valour on the field of Hastings. One Sir William Fitzwilliam was five times "Lord-Deputy" of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. The earldom (as an Irish title) dates from 1716, and in the peerage of Great Britain from 1746. Wentworth House has a frontage 600 feet in length, and contains a grand collection of historical and other pictures.

Early in July the Prince and Princess aided the Queen in entertaining the German Emperor and Empress at various splendid functions, amongst which were the celebration of the Silver Wedding of Prince and Princess Christian, in a garden party at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, and the wedding of their daughter, Princess Louise, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, a small principality adjacent to Brandenburg; there was also a great garden party at Marlborough House. On July 21 the royal pair were at Birmingham, opening the new Victoria Law Courts, a splendid structure in the Tudor Gothic style, of which the Queen had, in 1887, laid the foundation stone. After the Goodwood race meeting and the regatta time at Cowes, the Prince went to Homburg, while the Princess, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and Princess Victoria, left for Fredensborg Castle in Denmark. The Princess Maud was at Vichy for a month "to take the waters", and then joined the family party near Copenhagen. In September the Prince was at Sandringham and in the Highlands, where he was first his mother's guest at Balmoral, and then with his son-in-law at Mar Lodge for sport with the stags. Early in October he had a brief stay in town, and made some country visits for shooting. On October 17, like a true

lover of horses and horned cattle, he was present at the celebration of the centenary of the Royal Veterinary College in Camden Town, London, where he opened a new wing. A week later, at the closing of the Naval Exhibition, the Prince inspected the men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, and expressed his satisfaction with their conduct and with the part which they had taken in the success of the enterprise.

His fiftieth birthday was kept, as usual, at the Norfolk country seat, and among the gifts received from his wife and daughters one of the most valued was an album, each leaf having a water colour sketched by the Princess, and the book being filled with photographs taken by the younger ladies. From the theatrical managers of London, a body of men whose efforts and enterprise he had always so fully recognized, he received a gold cigar box weighing 100 ounces. A time of deep affliction for the royal family was now close at hand. The Angel of Death was abroad for the smiting of the first-born son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and his approach was heralded by the somewhat severe and dangerous illness which, about the middle of November, attacked the younger son, Prince George. The disease was typhoid fever, which came upon him at Marlborough House. His father showed devoted care and anxiety; his mother and two unmarried sisters, who were with their imperial relatives in Russia, at once hurried home, and on November 21 the Queen, coming from Balmoral, preceded the arrival, by one day, of the Princess and her daughters. The attack was overcome, after a brief struggle, and the Christmas season was passed at Marlborough House instead of at Sandringham, during the young prince's convalescence. Early in December all was going well, and at this time came the announcement, very welcome to the nation, of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence to his second cousin, Princess Victoria Mary (familiarily styled "Princess May") of Teck. The young people had known each other all their lives, and had played together as children, and the bride-elect was entirely English in life and training. The marriage day was fixed for February 27 in the coming year.



THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE

W. S. Stuart.



With the New Year, 1892, the whole family were at Sandringham, when, on January 9, the elder son was attacked by influenza, then very prevalent in the country. The disease made so rapid and irresistible a progress that, five days later, he was dead. It is needless to dwell on the deep grief of the father, the mother, and all members of the royal house. The greatest sympathy was felt and expressed in all parts of the Empire, and foreign nations shared in the feeling. Letters of condolence came from all parts of the world. Miss Colenso, daughter of the bishop who had been justly famous for his kindly feeling shown towards the Zulu people, sent from St. Helena a letter from the Zulu chiefs there "interned", which contained the following words: "We have heard of the death of Prince Edward [the fourth Christian name of the deceased prince, we observe], the son of the Prince of Wales. We lament sincerely. Pray you present our lamentation to them all—to his grandmother, to his father and his mother and his brother". The letter was not one of the least valued by the bereaved family. On January 17, the Sunday following the sad event, a private service for the nearest relatives was held in Sandringham church. The Duchess of Teck, mother of the young Prince's betrothed, was present. The coffin, covered with a silken Union Jack, was placed in the middle of the chancel, and at the foot was a wreath in the form of a harp with broken strings, a token of sorrow to the Princess "May" from some young Irish ladies. The funeral ceremony at the Norfolk home was of the simplest character, the afflicted father walking behind the coffin, which was covered with the flag, and had the young Prince's "busby" thereon. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage escorted by many of his comrades in the 10th Hussars, from the house to Wolferton station. At the grand and solemn ceremony at Windsor, the pallbearers were officers of the regiment. In the end, there was placed over the remains, in St. George's Chapel, a monument designed and executed by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., which good judges have pronounced to be the finest of its kind in England. On January 20, the day following the ceremony, there was issued from Windsor Castle a public message conveying



the "deep gratitude" of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire for the universal feeling of sympathy manifested in their "terrible calamity". A few days later a letter from the Queen was published, in which she expressed, in terms of touching eloquence, her sorrow for the event, and her sense of the widespread sympathy evinced. As may well be assumed, a lengthy period of strict retirement for the Prince and his family ensued.

February and part of March were passed with the Queen at Osborne, at Eastbourne, at Sandringham, and at Marlborough House. On March 9 the family departed to the Riviera, staying at the Hôtel Cap Martin, between Mentone and Monte Carlo. The cape, abruptly separating two noble bays, is a wooded headland jutting far out seawards, with fine views, in one direction, of the beautiful Mediterranean shore as far as the Italian town of Bordighera, and southwestwards, nearly to Nice. Near at hand are the ruins of an ancient convent, now overgrown with vegetation, the place having been destroyed by Moorish pirates over eight centuries ago. The royal party derived much benefit from the change, spending most of the day in the open air, walking in the pine woods or driving about. Pleasant trips were made to Bordighera, Nice, and San Remo in a steam yacht. During April they remained in the same delightful region. The Queen was staying at Hyères, and on April 24 the Prince and family dined with her at Costebelle, the suburb where she was residing. In May the party returned to Sandringham, and the Prince resumed for a moment his course of public duties by presiding at a meeting of the Council and Committee of the Naval Exhibition. It was then decided that the handsome surplus, £47,000, should be applied to the fund for widows and orphans of seamen and marines dying in the service.

On May 22 the family left for Copenhagen to join in celebrating the Golden Wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. Two days later, on the birthday of the Queen, Prince George entered the peerage as Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney. Early in June the whole party were still

abroad, but on June 7 the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York returned to London, and on the 17th the young Prince, with the usual ceremonies, took his seat in the House of Lords. Three days later the father and son opened the show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Warwick, where the Prince of Wales gained two prizes and some "high commendations" for horses, and a second prize for shorthorn cattle. In the middle of July the Prince, Princess, and two daughters were at Sandringham, and at the end of the month, he, on his yacht *Aline*, was at Cowes, where he received the German Emperor on a visit. On August 12 he unveiled a "Clarence Memorial Window" at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, and then went to Homburg for a stay of some weeks, while his wife and daughters were with the Queen at Osborne. Later on they went to Sandringham, and thence to Mar Lodge, in the Highlands, where the Prince and the Duke of York joined them in September for deer-drives and deerstalking. In the following month the Prince was with the Duke of Cambridge at Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, for sport among the pheasants, and the family then met at Sandringham, where many guests were entertained in the late autumn. The extensive alterations and additions caused by fire in the previous year had now been completed. At this time the Prince visited the seats of various noblemen and gentlemen for shooting, and then returned to Sandringham. In December a few days were spent in London, where the Prince, accompanied by Princess Maud, went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and she received purses of contributions for the new "Clarence Wing", of which her father now laid the first stone. The close of the year saw a family party, including the Duke and Duchess of Fife, gathered at Sandringham.

The year 1893 was a busy one for the heir to the throne. As though he had not yet a sufficient burden of responsibility in public work, the Prince was now appointed a member of the Royal Commission for the Housing of the Poor. To this new task he devoted himself with great zeal, attending all the

sittings in one of the Lords' Committee Rooms, and visiting, as a private person, some of the poorest quarters of London. He desired also to serve on the Labour Commission, but kept aloof at the desire of the Government, who considered that this had a party side. We may here note the Prince's excellent aptitude for service on Royal Commissions, due to his familiar acquaintance with a great number of subjects, and his faculty of seizing the important points. As to other matters, the first month of the year was passed at the Norfolk seat, and with his neighbours in the county, for shooting. In February he was in London for the season. On the 22nd he showed his interest in science by taking the chair at the Royal Institution when Professor Dewar gave a lecture on liquid air. The lecture theatre in Albemarle Street has contained many audiences of highly cultured and intellectual persons to listen to such men as Faraday, Tyndall, Murchison, Lyell, Huxley, Carpenter, Max Müller, and others renowned in science, literature, and criticism. The gathering on this occasion included Lord Salisbury, a man of scientific tastes and practice. The Prince rose and thanked Professor Dewar, a native of Scotland, who had become one of the foremost British chemists and physicists. After serving as Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy at the University of Cambridge, Dewar became, in 1877, Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. As a member, from 1888 to 1891, of the Committee on Explosives, he was joint inventor, with Sir Frederick Abel, of the famous cordite. On March 4 the Princess, with her daughters Victoria and Maud, and the Duke of York, left London for Genoa by way of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and there embarked on the *Osborne* for a long cruise in the Mediterranean, including a visit to the King and Queen of Greece.

The Prince, active as ever in public duties, went with the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), on the day that his wife and children left London, to South Brixton, where he opened the new Free Library, erected at the cost of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Tate, of Park Hill, Streatham Common. This munificent

public benefactor had already provided three like useful institutions at Streatham and in South Lambeth. A native of Chorley, in Lancashire, born in 1819, son of a minister of religion, he became a wealthy sugar broker in Liverpool and then in London, known over the world by "Tate's Cube Sugar". It was early in his career that, like so many merchant princes, he began to ennoble commerce by large donations for educational and philanthropic purposes. Among these were a gift of £42,000 to the Liverpool University College, founded in 1881, and a still larger sum for the Liverpool Hospitals. Later in life he showed an interest in art as a buyer of pictures, for which he erected a large private gallery in his magnificent house at Streatham. He showed the most kindly attention to painters and other persons concerned with art, in friendly acts and hospitality. His gallery became, in the end, one of the best private collections of modern pictures in Britain, and, in view of his life's end, he desired to make this public property. In 1892 Sir William Harcourt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, found himself able to accept Tate's offer to spend £80,000 on a building if the Government provided a site. After many difficulties as to this matter the famous Tate Gallery was at last erected on the site of the demolished Millbank Prison, near the Houses of Parliament, at a cost to Mr. Tate vastly exceeding the sum which he had named. The control of the Tate Gallery was placed in the hands of the trustees of the National Gallery, and the structure, opened by the Prince of Wales on July 21, 1897, contains, in addition to the sixty-five pictures presented by Sir Henry Tate, nearly all the British pictures from the National Gallery painted within the previous eighty years; the "Chantrey Bequest" pictures purchased by the Royal Academy; and seventeen large paintings presented to the nation by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.

On March 15 the Prince took the chair at the annual dinner, at the Hôtel Metropole, of the Royal Blind Pension Society. He said there that he regarded blindness as so terrible an ordeal that he would sooner lose his arms or his legs, and pleaded strongly for support to an institution, well

managed, which annually paid £4400 to 650 pensioners. Three days later he presided at the annual meeting, at St. Martin's Town Hall, of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and showed, in his speech, a full knowledge of the working of that admirable association, then possessing 304 lifeboats, and having spent in the past year over £80,000 mainly in the establishment of thirty-seven new stations. In the evening the heir apparent was with his mother at Windsor Castle, where, along with his sister the Empress Frederick, he saw Henry Irving and Miss Terry in Tennyson's play *Becket*. Early in April he was at Devonport, visiting his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, then Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station, at Admiralty House. Together they inspected the dockyards, naval barracks, "Sailor's Rest", and several men-of-war, and visited the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe at his beautiful seat on the Cornwall shore. On May 10 there was a great public function, the opening of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The structure, described as "a refined variety of free classic", remarkable rather for delicacy of detail than for striking force, was designed by Mr. Collcutt; the great interior staircase is very fine. The great portal is surmounted by a large square tower, 300 feet high, crowned by a dome-shaped cupola, with an emblematic figure atop, and with two flanking towers each of 176 feet elevation. The opening ceremony was very grand, involving four distinct royal processions, the second including the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of York and the Princess "May", to whom he had been betrothed after his brother's death. The Queen replied to a brief address from the Prince, in which he expressed the hope that the Institute would promote technical, scientific, and commercial progress; Madame Albani sang the words of the National Anthem; the Prince, at his mother's command, declared the Institute open, and then the Sovereign, with a golden key enriched with jewels from various colonies of the Empire, set some machinery, placed close at hand, at work, thus starting, in the great tower, a fine peal of bells presented by an Australian lady, and named after the various members of

the royal family. A few days later the Prince held a reception in the new building, at which many thousands of persons attended. The Imperial Institute, while it remained a private corporation, did much good work in organizing a system of colonial trade information, and by arranging collections of raw materials and produce representing natural wealth, and its practical value and application to various arts and manufactures. The Research Department also rendered great service to British commerce in making experiments with samples of raw products for testing their capacities and their uses. In 1902 a private Act of Parliament transferred the Institute to the Board of Trade, in its Commercial Intelligence branch, with a complete and efficient organization for its special purposes in promoting British commerce and industries. The University of London has now been removed from Burlington Gardens, near Piccadilly, to the eastern wing and central portion of the Imperial Institute.

May and June saw the usual life in town, varied by visits to the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall, near Chester, and to Ascot for the races. On June 24 the royal pair opened a new wing of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury. On the same day they visited the ancient gatehouse, in Clerkenwell, of the Hospital of the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a body doing much good charitable work, and including the well-known Ambulance Association. The structure had been restored as a memorial of the Duke of Clarence, with a statue of him, first Sub-Prior of the revived Order, of which the Prince of Wales was Grand Prior in England. The Dukes of York, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Fife, with Prince Henry of Battenberg, accompanied him. After a religious service held by the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Prince distributed prizes for acts of courage in saving life on land. The Turkish Ambassador was present, representing the Sultan as Protector of the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem. Four days later, in presence of the Queen, the Prince unveiled a statue of the Sovereign in Kensington Gardens, the work being executed by the skilful hand of her daughter, the Marchioness of Lorne.

On July 6 came an event of great public importance and interest, the marriage of the Duke of York, heir to the throne after his father the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The bride was reported to be a young lady of decided character and serious views of life, well-read in the works of the best historians of her country, and of France and Germany, and with a dislike of anything like undue demonstration. It is needless to dwell on the details of the ceremony, which took place on a splendid scale in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The day was brilliantly fine; the crowds were immense, orderly, and enthusiastically loyal. The Prince and Princess of Wales were, of course, very conspicuous figures, and the numerous foreign royal personages included the King and Queen of Denmark. The Duke of York, the bridegroom, was in uniform as a captain in the Royal Navy, his father and the Duke of Edinburgh being arrayed as admirals. The wedded pair spent some time at York Cottage, Sandringham, the gift of the Prince of Wales to his son.

While the Princess of Wales went with her parents to Sandringham, the Prince, on July 12, opened at Newmarket an institute, reading-room, and library for the benefit of men and boys employed in the training stables. On July 25 the Prince and the Duke of Connaught were at Winchester for the celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the College, and were met there by many persons of eminence in Church and State. The Prince replied to a Latin address from the "Prefect of the Hall", inspected the College Rifle Corps, and distributed the Queen's Medals to winners among the pupils, this being the first occasion when a member of the royal family had thus honoured the ancient school. At the Cowes Regatta, on July 31, his yacht *Britannia*, with the German Emperor on board along with the Prince, won the first prize of the Royal London Yacht Club, but on the following day, the Imperial visitor's *Meteor* (on "time allowance" for inferior tonnage) won the Queen's Cup against the Prince's vessel, the



KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY AS DUKE  
AND DUCHESS OF YORK

Downey.





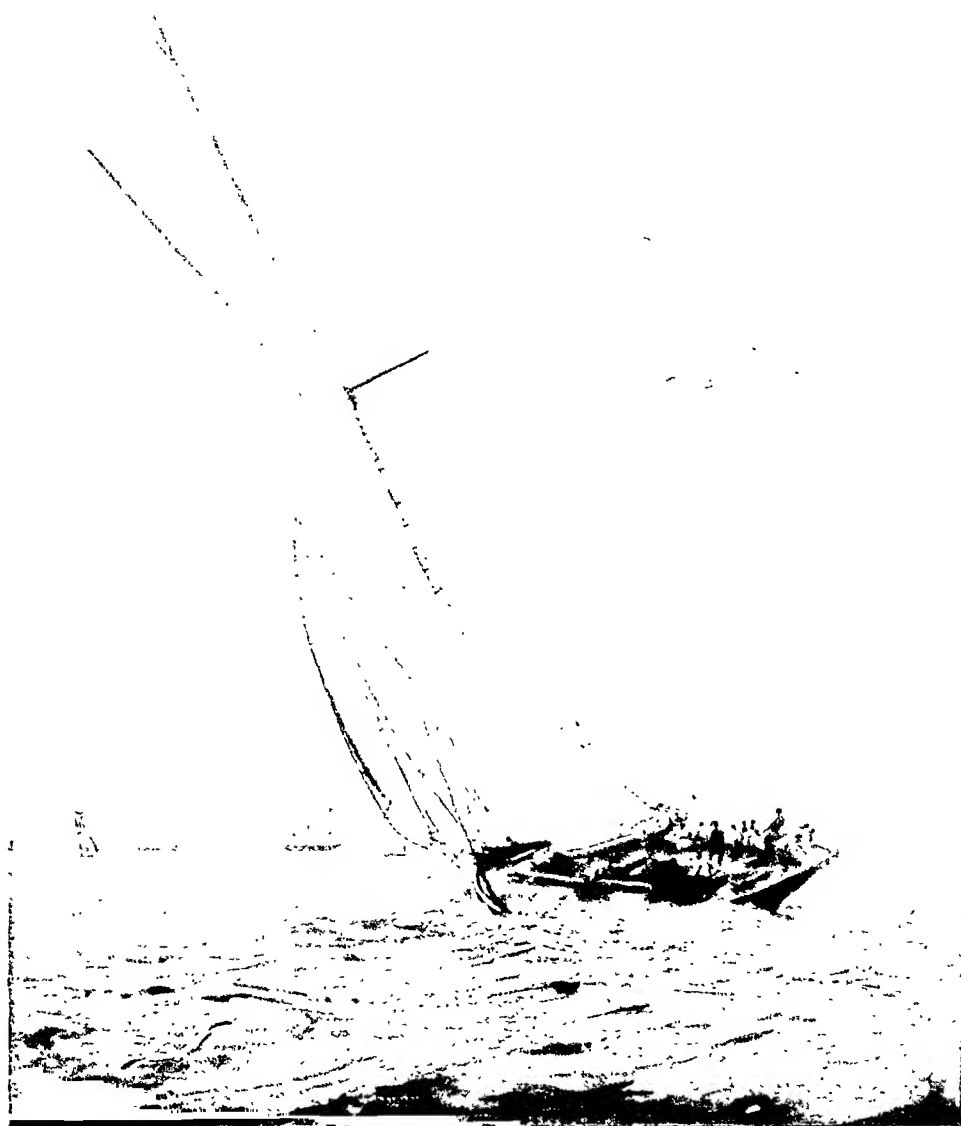
*Britannia*, of 151 tons, coming in thirteen minutes ahead of her opponent, 116 tons. Early in August the Prince went to Homburg, meeting there the Empress Frederick, while the Princess and her two daughters, on the *Oshorne*, visited Norway, seeing some of the northern fiords, and thence going to Copenhagen. The Prince, later in the month, was at Coburg for the funeral of his uncle, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, elder brother of the Prince Consort. The death of the Duke was a matter of considerable interest to the British royal family, as he left no direct heir, and was succeeded by his nephew the Duke of Edinburgh. In September the Prince of Wales was in the Highlands for the usual sport. The following month saw him in London, where he met his wife and daughters on their return, and opened the South London Fine Art Gallery and Lecture Hall at Camberwell, a gift of the eminent philanthropist, Mr. Passmore Edwards. In November the family were at Sandringham for shooting and the entertainment of friends.

On December 13 the Prince took the chief part in a ceremony which must have given him peculiar pleasure, both as a philanthropist and as a supporter of education. This was the opening of the Sir Hugh Myddleton Board School at Clerkenwell. The institution takes its name from the famous projector of the New River scheme which supplied London with water, and for which he was rewarded, in 1622, with a baronetcy by James the First. The opening of the school was an event of much significance in the last decade of the nineteenth century in Britain, and the fifty-seventh year of the Victorian age. The building was erected on the site of the old Clerkenwell Prison, more than 2 acres in extent. The prison had disappeared because, from the diminution of crime, its cells were no longer needed. The gloomy dead walls and sad associations of the structure had been the scene, on December 13, 1867, exactly twenty-six years previous to the opening of the new school, of the Fenian outrage by explosion of gunpowder, and the prison was now replaced by a beautiful building and a spacious playground destined for the mental,

moral, and physical good of the children in a densely populated quarter of the capital of the Empire. The new institution, costing over £40,000, included three departments—for boys, girls, and infants—affording room for more than 2000 pupils, and there were included in the establishment a school for the blind, a cookery centre, a laundry centre, and twelve classrooms for the teaching of deaf children, and for the special instruction of those who are to some extent mentally slow and deficient. The year ended, as usual, at the Norfolk seat.

In January, 1894, the Prince was hunting with the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, and shooting with his guests at Sandringham. In February, after a visit to the Queen at Osborne, where he met the Empress Frederick, there was the usual life in London, with the opening, on the 24th, when he was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, of the new Polytechnic Institute at Battersea, a beautiful building in the Renaissance style, costing over £50,000, bestowed by a private donor, aided by the London County Council, the Charity Commissioners, and other public bodies. The structure was completely equipped for 1450 students, with special classes for women. In March, while the Princess and her daughters were at Sandringham, the head of the family was on the Riviera, cruising on the *Britannia*, staying at Cannes and Nice, and exchanging visits with the Emperor and Empress of Austria, who were at Mentone. After a stay at Sandringham, early in April, the Prince, with the Queen and a large royal party, was at Coburg for the marriage of his niece, Princess Victoria-Melita of Edinburgh (Saxe-Coburg) with his nephew the Grand Duke of Hesse, only son of Princess Alice. May and June were chiefly spent in London. On June 23 came an auspicious event in the birth of the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, a third heir to the throne, Prince Edward, who appeared at White Lodge, Richmond, the home of his maternal grandparents the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

On June 30 there was a grand public display at the opening of the new Tower Bridge. This noble structure was designed by



West.

KING EDWARD'S RACING YACHT, "BRITANNIA"



Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect; Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Wolfe Barry was the engineer; and Sir William Arrol & Co., of Forth Bridge fame, were the contractors for the work. The new suspension bridge was one with a secondary bascule bridge in the centre span to permit the passage of ships. Two splendid five-story pinnaced towers, in the Tudor style, stand on massive piers in the river, and two lower structures, on the shore abutments, carry the suspension chains. The opening part of the bridge between the river towers consists of two leaves or bascules moving upwards on pivots near the upper side of the piers, and, when they are raised, a clear width of 200 feet is left between the piers up to the high-level footbridge, 141 feet above high-water mark. The total length of the bridge is 940 feet; and the width between the parapets 60 feet, except across the centre span, where it is 49 feet. The main towers are composed of a steel framework enclosed in a facing of granite and Portland stone backed with brickwork. On the opening day the Prince and Princess, the Duke of York, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud proceeded, with the suite, in five state carriages, each drawn by four horses, with an escort of Life Guards, to Tower Hill. The streets in the City were kept by troops, including infantry and cavalry. The royal visitors were joined, at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and by a large party of royal personages, with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Rochester. On Tower Hill there was a pavilion near the northern end of the new bridge. Among the company there assembled were Earl Spencer and Mr. Asquith, M.P., the Home Secretary. Before entering this pavilion the royal party, in their carriages, passed on across the bridge to the Surrey side, and were received in Tooley Street by Volunteers and a gathering of school children. Then they returned to the pavilion and took seats on the dais. The Princesses received bouquets, and the Princess of Wales was presented with a handsome ornament of diamonds from the Bridge House Estates Committee. An address was read by the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, briefly describing the work. The Prince then

read a reply on behalf of "the Queen, my dear mother", and declared the bridge "open for land traffic", amid loud cheers. On a pedestal in front of the Prince's seat on the dais lay the lid of the loving cup presented to him by the City Corporation. He took up this lid, and applied it to turn the lever of the valve setting in motion the powerful hydraulic machinery for raising the two bascules. When these were lifted so as to stand erect, he declared the waterway open for the river traffic of ships, amid still louder acclamations. The Bishop of London then pronounced a benediction, and the Lord Mayor presented the sheriffs, the engineer, and other gentlemen. The royal party then went to the Tower Wharf, where they were received by General Sir Daniel Lysons, Constable of the Tower, and embarked on a steamboat which, escorted by a small fleet of gaily decorated steamers and boats, conveyed them to the Westminster Palace pier.

From July 10 to 12 the Prince and Princess were in North Wales, visiting that interesting historical and romantically beautiful region on the occasion of the Welsh National "Eisteddfod" or Congress. The word means "a session" or "sitting", and was applied many centuries ago to meetings of bards and singers and harp players, summoned by Welsh princes, and, after the annexation, by English sovereigns, the last appointed by royal commission being held in 1567. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the feeling of Welsh nationality sank very low, and it was not until 1819 that a general Eisteddfod on a large scale was held. In its revived form the Eisteddfod was instituted to encourage antiquarian, musical, and literary studies peculiar to the ancient Keltic race of West Britain; to maintain the Welsh language and customs; and to foster a patriotic spirit. The proceedings of the musical competitors, and the ceremonies enacted by the Bards and Druids, the Gorsedd, or Grand Bardic Court, are thoroughly believed in and appreciated by the thousands of Welsh spectators and hearers gathered on these occasions. To the mere Englishman some of the doings appear rather ludicrous. The manner of reciting some of the Welsh

poetry is strange to the uninitiated. One bard, on this occasion, who seemed to enjoy great regard among the native audience, shouted out his verses at the highest pitch of his voice with very strange emphasis and the utmost seriousness of demeanour. At the meeting of the Gorsedd, twelve of the chief Bards and Druids, dressed in robes of green, white, and blue, stood on stones set in a circle around the Arch-Druid, the crowd in the outer circle being arrayed in olden Welsh attire. It was, beyond doubt, a proud day for the natives when the Prince and Princess of Wales stepped within the sacred circle to receive the Bardic degree. The Queen, as Princess Victoria, had been honoured in like fashion. The two royal personages now received the names, he of "The Beloved", she as "The Delight of Britain". Great joy was evinced by the loyal crowd when the Princess put the ribbon to which the prize was attached around the neck of the prize-winning bard, and the Eisteddfod of the year under notice would be long remembered as the one in which the Princess and "the future King of Cymry", as a Welsh poet styled him, were admitted into the circle of the bardic brotherhood. The Prince and Princess were the guests of Lord and Lady Penrhyn at Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor, and were conducted by him over his vast slate quarries at Bethesda, where they witnessed a great blasting operation.

In the evening they heard, at the castle, a grand concert of Welsh harpers and other musicians. At Rhyl, on the return journey, the Princess laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Royal Alexandra Hospital and Convalescent Home for Children, of which she was patroness. At the end of the month the Prince visited the Duke of Richmond for Goodwood Races, while his wife and daughters went to St. Petersburg for the wedding of a Grand Duchess. During the "Cowes week" he met the German Emperor at Osborne, and the *Britannia*, by winning the *Meteor* trophy shield, given by the Emperor, for the second time, made it the property of the Prince of Wales. In August he was at Homburg, while the Princess and her two daughters were at Copenhagen, and in the following month all the family



were in the Highlands for the usual sport, staying at Mar Lodge with the Duke and Duchess of Fife. October brought the Prince to Newmarket for the races, and to Six-Mile Bottom for pheasant-shooting with "Uncle Cambridge", and then the family were at Sandringham. On October 31 the Prince and Princess were summoned abroad in all haste on a mournful occasion. The Czar, Alexander III, was dying at the Livadia palace, in the Crimea, and the British royal pair had news of his decease on their way, at Vienna. They continued their journey, in order to be with the widowed empress, sister of the Princess of Wales, and her son, who now succeeded as Nicholas II. The Duke of York started to join his parents, and they attended the lying-in-state at Moscow and the funeral in the modern capital. The Prince's birthday, when he completed his fifty-third year, had been passed at Livadia, and for the first time the customary celebrations, in London and at Sandringham, were omitted. In St. Petersburg the British royal party were present at the quiet wedding of the new Czar with the Princess Alix of Hesse, daughter of the Princess Alice, the event taking place thus early at the expressed wish of the late Czar. The Prince remained in Russia over December 1, his wife's birthday, and then left for Berlin, with the Duke of York, meeting the Empress Frederick, while the Princess remained behind with her widowed sister. The year ended, as usual, at Sandringham.

In January, 1895, the Prince and the Duke of York were shooting in Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Princess went from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen. The following month found the family in town for the season. On February 20 the Prince, with his son, opened the new rooms of the Royal United Service Institution, added to the old Banqueting House of Whitehall, which had long been the Chapel Royal, and was then transferred to the use of the Institution formerly in Whitehall Yard. First known, in 1831, as the Naval and Military Library and Museum, it was styled the United Service Institution in 1839 and was incorporated in 1860. The museum possesses relics and models illustrating the art of war and the great naval and military achieve-

ments of the United Kingdom. The Prince then went on his usual visit to the Riviera, cruising on the *Britannia*, and staying at Nice and Cannes. On March 9 his vessel defeated two other yachts, one being the *Valkyrie*, in the first cruising match from Cannes to Monte Carlo. He also visited the Queen at Nice, and returned to London before the end of the month. In April there was the usual life in London, where the Prince and Princess entertained the young Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and her mother Queen Emma, the Regent.

In the middle of May the Prince passed some days at Warwick Castle, where he reviewed, along with Lord Roberts and General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Warwickshire Yeomanry Regiment on the occasion of its centenary. The ground was kept by the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Sixth of the Line), and the scene was a good representation, under the modern military and official system, of the olden connection between the aristocratical leadership of county affairs and social life, with its neighbourly local influence, and the established defence of the country by troops auxiliary to the regular army. Lord Leigh was present in his uniform as Lord-Lieutenant of the county. After viewing the Yeomanry at sword exercise and field evolutions, the Prince, mounted on a black charger, and in "undress" Field-Marshal's uniform, rode to the head of the massed squadrons and briefly addressed the officers and men in complimentary terms. On May 18 he visited Stratford-on-Avon, and saw Shakespeare's birthplace, the Grammar School, and the Parish Church, also visiting the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, the Library, and the Picture Gallery. In June the proceedings in town included an attendance at the Mansion House for luncheon with the "Elder Brethren" of the Trinity House. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of York, who had succeeded his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, as Master of the Corporation. In the following month the Prince entertained Nasrullah Khan, known as "the Shahzada", son of the Ameer Abdurrahman of Afghanistan. The young prince had come on a visit to this country, bringing for the Queen,

among other presents, a magnificent casket containing a letter from his father. After laying the foundation stone of a new Lower School at the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, the Prince, on the next day, July 9, presided, at St. James's Palace, over a meeting in support of the British School of Archæology at Athens. He was accompanied by his nephew, the Crown Prince of Greece (Duke of Sparta), and in his speech he made the statement that his sister, the Empress Frederick, and her lamented husband had been main promoters of the German explorations and studies at Olympia, in the Morea.

On August 3, with his wife and children, he was at Southampton on an interesting and important occasion, opening the largest graving dock in the world. This was a royal recognition of the great enterprise shown by the London and South-Western Railway Company in developing the resources of the port. Five years previously the Queen had opened the "Empress Dock" there, and the new work was now called after the Prince. The opening ceremony was performed by means of a small golden key, with which the chief royal visitor unfastened a padlock, thereby releasing a chain and a lever, and so letting in a huge flood of water through the sluices of the dock. At the luncheon, the Prince, in his speech, remarked that the very spot on which he then stood was covered two years ago with tidal water. After the yachting at Cowes he departed for Homburg, the Princess and her two daughters going to Denmark, where the Prince joined the family party in the middle of September. In October he was at Newmarket for the races; in Yorkshire he was at the Leeds Musical Festival and at Newby Hall with Mr. Vyner, a noted sportsman, whence he visited Ripon Cathedral. At this time came the betrothment of the youngest daughter, Princess Maud, to Prince Charles of Denmark, afterwards King of Norway as Haakon VII, second son of the Crown Prince, and so nephew to the Princess of Wales. At the end of the month the family were settled at Sandringham, where many visitors were entertained, and on November 9 the Prince celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. The Princess, on her return to Britain from Copen-

hagen, had received the welcome sum of £22,500, raised by public subscription for the Nurses' Fund, of which she was President. There now arrived at the Norfolk seat, as a guest, King Carlos of Portugal. This monarch, at this time in his thirty-third year, was the third sovereign of his country belonging to the Braganza-Coburg line, he being the son of King Luis I and Maria Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. In early manhood he had travelled far and wide, and he had visited Britain in 1883. In 1886 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, and in October, 1889, he succeeded his father on the throne. In the same year, when the relations between Great Britain and her old ally became much strained in regard to Portuguese encroachments in South Africa, King Carlos assumed an attitude of conciliation, and did good service in the restoration of friendly feeling by his temperate and firm speech when, in January, 1890, he opened the Cortes. He also showed his regard for Great Britain by cordial "toasts" at a banquet to the officers of our fleet off Lisbon ten years later. King Carlos proved himself a liberal and judicious patron of science and literature. In March, 1894, he played a prominent part in celebrating the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the famous Portuguese prince, "Henry the Navigator", and he published an account of his personal investigations in deep-sea soundings and other marine explorations. We may be sure that the Prince of Wales, with his universality of interests, found a most congenial companion in his royal visitor.

In December the Prince made a brief stay in London, and on the 9th he was president, at the Hôtel Metropole, over a dinner of past and present members of Trinity College, Cambridge, in aid of funds for the College's Mission Institute at Camberwell. The Duke of Devonshire (Chancellor of the University) and the Master of Trinity (Dr. Butler) were among the speakers, and the money needed to pay off the debt of £2200 was all subscribed before the company broke up, with a surplus of £200 in hand. This Mission, one of a number of such enterprises in London, maintained by colleges of the two chief Universities, and by

great public schools, under a new development of modern philanthropy, comprised eight resident members under a principal; a sisterhood; a Church lads' brigade; a working men's club; a Charity Organization Committee; and other useful branches of benevolent work. In the course of the month the Prince was shooting on various preserves in Bucks and Berks, being the guest, in the latter county, of the Earl of Carnarvon at the beautiful Highclere Castle, near Newbury. The year 1895 closed in the usual fashion at Sandringham.

Early in January, 1896, the family were at the Norfolk seat, while the Prince visited the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale at Lowther Castle, in Westmorland, a seat lying in a park of 600 acres on the eastern side of a woody vale, where the light-hued stone of the mansion contrasts delightfully, in the leafy season, with the verdure around. The northern front of the grand structure, in the castellated style of the fourteenth century, is 420 feet in length. The southern front, with its pointed windows and pinnacles, is in the style of a Gothic cathedral, a diversity whose effect is praised in one of the sonnets of Wordsworth. A lofty tower surmounts the whole, affording from its summit a grand view of Helvellyn, Skiddaw, and other mountains, with hills and dales of rare beauty. The interior fittings display, in the furniture and carvings, chiefly birch and heart of oak. The staircase, 60 feet square, which leads to the great central tower, with its ceiling 90 feet from the ground, is very grand, and the rooms are of palatial size and splendour, adorned with busts by Westmacott, Chantrey, and other sculptors, and by many fine pictures of olden and modern masters. In the middle of the month the family were at Windsor for the memorial service of the Duke of Clarence. Within a few days the royal personages were afflicted by tidings of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, which event took place at sea on board H.M.S. *Blonde* on his way from Cape Coast Castle to Madeira. He had been married for ten years, as we have seen, to the Queen's youngest daughter, and the offspring were three sons and a daughter. The young prince had greatly endeared himself to his mother-

in-law, the Sovereign, and to all who knew him. He had volunteered for service in what proved to be a very brief and a bloodless war against King Prempeh of Ashanti. On the West Coast of Africa he contracted malarial fever, with the fatal issue recorded. The Prince of Wales hurried to join his mother and widowed sister at Osborne, assisting in the arrangements for the interment in the Isle of Wight. The Queen described her sorrow as "overwhelming in a double sense", in that she had lost "a dearly beloved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home", and, she added, "my dear daughter loses a noble, devoted husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection". On February 4 the Prince of Wales, with Princess Beatrice, her sister Princess Christian, the Duke of Connaught, and the two brothers of the deceased, were on board the royal yacht *Alberta* when she met, in Portsmouth Harbour, H.M.S. *Blenheim*, to which the body had been, at Madeira, transferred from the *Blonde*. On the next day the interment took place, by the desire of the late Prince, at Whippingham church, the scene of his marriage. A few days later there took place at Sandringham the christening of a second grandson of the Prince and Princess of Wales, born to the Duke and Duchess of York. On February 29 the Prince, staying at Brighton with Mr. Reuben Sassoon, one of his many Jewish friends, was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Fife when he laid the foundation stone of a new additional building of the Sussex County Hospital, the Duchess receiving purses towards the funds. At this time Prince Charles of Denmark, betrothed to the Princess Maud of Wales, arrived on a visit at Marlborough House.

In March the Prince was at Cannes and at Nice, where he visited the Queen, and went cruising on the *Britannia*. On the return to London, in April, a novelty of science was exhibited at Marlborough House when the Princesses listened, by the telephone, to selections from operas in course of performance at Drury Lane Theatre and elsewhere. The Princess of Wales, with her two daughters, was at Monte Carlo in the last week of

April, meeting her sister the Dowager-Empress of Russia. The Prince, meanwhile, was engaged on his usual duties in town. In May he was at Windsor with the Queen, and at Warwick Castle, and on the 19th he opened the new Municipal Buildings at Croydon, a town whose rapid and great development was one of the most remarkable instances of the kind in the Victorian age. In 1851 it was a sleepy little Surrey assize town of about 8000 inhabitants, with grass growing among the stones of the principal street in front of the chief hotel. It owed its increase not to any new manufacture or discovery of minerals, but solely to its position near London as a convenient place of suburban residence. In 1883 Croydon became a municipal, and, in 1885, a parliamentary borough. An excellent system of disposing of sewage on farms covering a square mile of ground, and an abundant new supply of remarkably pure water from an artesian well, had much to do with a decline of the death rate from 28 per thousand annually, in 1848, to less than half that rate sixty years later. At Epsom races, early in June, the Prince's horse "Persimmon" won for him his first "Derby", and there was a scene of great enthusiasm when the royal owner led the victor to the weighing enclosure. On the 6th he, the Princess, and their two daughters were again among the "east-enders" of London, opening, at the People's Palace, the East London Trades, Industries, and Arts Exhibition. On the 11th the heir apparent was at the Imperial Institute, presiding at a special dinner in aid of the funds of Guy's Hospital, in behalf of which he made a most earnest and impressive speech. On the 24th he showed his interest in one of the noblest of philanthropic enterprises by attending, with the Princess and their two daughters, at the Royal Albert Hall, where, with the Duke of Sutherland presiding, the thirtieth anniversary meeting of Dr. Barnardo's Homes was held. It was in 1868 that Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo, F.R.C.S.E., turned his attention to homeless and destitute children found lurking at night under archways or in courts and alleys. His excellent work, conducted with great wisdom and skill, had a marvellous success, and has rescued tens of thousands of children of both

sexes, the victims of social injustice. The Prince, in his speech, commended the beneficent work of the Home, in which, up to that date, over 30,000 children had been received, and nearly 5000 were being then maintained, while over 8000, after training, had been sent to Canada and other colonies.

On June 26 the Prince, his wife, and two daughters had a grand reception at Aberystwyth, in Cardiganshire, a municipal and parliamentary borough and seaport about the centre of the coast of Cardigan Bay. In a promontory south-west of the town are the ruins of the castle erected by Edward the First, on the site of a strong fortress which was destroyed in warfare by a native leader. The place has of recent years risen into great repute through its picturesque position, fine air, and good sea bathing. The purpose of the royal visit was the installation of the Prince as Chancellor of the new Welsh University, the nucleus of which was the University College of Wales, opened at Aberystwyth in 1872. The royal party arrived in the town from Plas Machynlleth, in Montgomeryshire, where they were guests of the Dowager-Marchioness of Londonderry, and they were greeted with Welsh songs by a choir of women in local costume. Then the procession started for the Town Hall under a salute from the cruisers *Hermione* and *Bellona* in Cardigan Bay. Among the many guests assembled were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. After various formal ceremonies, and the reading of documents, the key of the University seal and a copy of the charter and statutes were handed to the Prince. He then, in his capacity as Chancellor, read a very eloquent and interesting address. At the presentation of persons for honorary degrees, the Princess of Wales, amid a display of great enthusiasm, was admitted as Doctor of Music. She was presented by the Vice-Chancellor, and gave her hand to the Chancellor, who pronounced the formal Latin speech conferring the degree. Mr. Gladstone was then admitted as Doctor of Civil Law, as also Lord Herschell (Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's Third and Fourth Administrations, and in Lord Rosebery's Ministry), and Earl Spencer. Later in the day the Princess opened "Alexandra Hall" for women students.



On June 27 the royal pair paid their first visit to Cardiff, a town which is another instance of great and rapid increase in the Victorian age. The "Caer" or "Castle" on the Taff, now a municipal and parliamentary borough, was, in 1801, a mere village of 1000 people known only through the castle in which Robert, Duke of Normandy, died as a captive. The place has been well described as "a pure production of coal, iron, and the Marquess of Bute". In 1839 the first dock was opened, when the yearly coal export was about 4500 tons. A few years previously, the second Marquess, owning about 25,000 acres of the Glamorgan-shire hills, abounding in mineral wealth, and a tract of marshy waste between Cardiff and the shoreline, formed and made much progress with plans for the creation of large docks. The new Taff Vale railway and other lines brought down abundant coal for export, and the trustees of the third Marquess, during his long minority, continued to carry out the plans of his predecessors. In 1848 the shipments of iron exceeded 70,000 tons, and of coal were over 615,000 tons. New docks were made and repeatedly enlarged, and the third Marquess, coming of age in 1868, continued expenditure which was at once lavish and wise. By 1870 iron was exported to over 315,000 tons, and in 1872 over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of tons of coal were being sent abroad. The Bute docks, when they covered 110 acres, had cost about four millions sterling. In 1888 the Barry Dock of 88 acres was completed. Further extensions have given the Bute Docks an area of about 160 acres, and by the end of the nineteenth century Cardiff had become the third port in the Kingdom for extent of wet-dock accommodation, with ships of over 18 millions of tonnage annually entering and clearing, and exports, nearly all of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel, exceeding  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling in value. The public buildings of every class are numerous and excellent; and there are many parks and recreation grounds. The Prince, on his visit to the town, received the freedom of the borough and opened the new Free Library.

In July the family were at Sandringham for a time, and received, at Wolferton, a large company on occasion of the sale

of shorthorns and of Southdown sheep from the Prince's herd and flock. On the 11th the Prince, Princess, and two daughters were present at the opening, at Limpsfield, in Surrey, of a new Convalescent Home for patients of Charing Cross Hospital, the cost of the site and the grounds being given by Mr. Passmore Edwards. On the 22nd there came an interesting event in the marriage of the Princess Maud of Wales with Prince Charles of Denmark, which took place in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace, in presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many other royal personages, including Danish and Greek members of the family. Early in August there was the Cowes yachting week, and the Prince joined in entertaining the famous Chinese envoy Li Hung Chang, a statesman and diplomatist of remarkable abilities, who was visiting Europe and the United States. Later on, the Prince was at Homburg, whence he and the Princess and the only daughter now left with them, Victoria, went to Copenhagen. In September the head of the family was at Doncaster races, and then in the Highlands with his wife and daughter, after which he saw his horse "Persimmon" win the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket First October-Meeting. In the autumn he, his wife, and daughter were at the Norwich Musical Festival; at Wynyard Park with the Marquess of Londonderry; and at Sandringham, where the Prince's fifty-fifth birthday was spent amidst a large family party. A visit was made to Blenheim Palace, and the last month of the year was passed at the Norfolk home. It is worthy of notice that on December 21 the Prince came to London in order to show his interest in the matter of laboratories, a class of institutions greatly needed for the development of the nation's industries. His work now was that of opening the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory in Albemarle Street, London, the gift of Dr. Ludwig Mond. The name of the institution fitly recalled the renowned chemist and the electrician of an earlier day.

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## CHAPTER XXVIII

## DIAMOND JUBILEE TO ACCESSION

1897-1901

In January of the notable year 1897 the Prince and Princess, with the Princess Victoria, were staying with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham Hall, whence public visits were made to some neighbouring towns in the Staffordshire "Potteries", the Princess opening a bazaar at Fenton, and the Prince laying the foundation stone of the new Sutherland Institute at Longton, destined to provide a technical school and public library. In February they were at Marlborough House for the opening of a very busy season. The Prince dined with Mr. Bayard, the new Ambassador from the United States, meeting Lord Salisbury (the Premier) and a special party of American and other guests. On February 6 he issued a very important statement with regard to the commemoration of the Queen's reign and the celebration of her Second (or "Diamond") Jubilee. This document inaugurated the famous "Hospital Fund for London", with the object of raising a permanent income of £100,000 a year for the London Hospitals, Dispensaries, and cognate institutions. In recent years great efforts had been made in this behalf, with the subsequent result that in 1899 and the two following years the "Hospital Sunday" Fund, consisting of subscriptions and of collections in places of worship on a special Sunday, averaged well over £50,000, and the "Hospital Saturday" Fund reached about £20,000. The total invested funds at the time of King Edward's death amounted to nearly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds. The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund now collects over £80,000 per annum, and the Hospital Saturday Fund about £30,000.

On February 9 the Prince again showed his great interest in geographical research, and his admiration for heroic endurance in that cause. The object of royal attention was, in this case, the famous Norwegian explorer in the Arctic regions, Dr. Nansen,

who had just returned from an expedition of thirteen members which, on board the specially built vessel called the *Fram*, had left Christiana on June 24, 1893, and passed the time to the north and west of Franz Josef Land and Spitzbergen with the object of investigating the great unknown region surrounding the North Pole. Between August 4, 1893, when the *Fram* left harbour in Nova Zembla, and August 13, 1896, when Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Scott-Hansen, who had quitted the rest of the members, returned to Vardö in Norway, the world knew nothing of the enterprise. For fifteen months the two explorers were alone, until they were found by Mr. F. G. Jackson's expedition, dispatched in search by Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth (afterwards Lord Northcliffe). On the day above-mentioned there was a private dinner given at the Imperial Institute, by the Geographical Club, to Dr. Nansen, the chair being taken by Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were among the guests. The party then went to the special meeting of the Society at the Royal Albert Hall, where nearly 12,000 persons, all either members or their intimate friends, formed one of the finest assemblages that the Society ever gathered. The Duchess of York was present in the first row of stalls. The Prince sat on the right of the chairman, Sir Clements Markham, and Dr. Nansen took his stand on the right of the Prince. After introduction by the chairman, the great explorer delivered an address in easy fluent English, with a piquant accent, one graphic sentence of which we quote: "These Polar regions, with the moon travelling on its way through the silent night, make you think you have left this globe and gone to some strange world where there is nothing but marble and white snow". We may note here that Dr. Nansen had a great reception in London society, showing a striking figure about 6 feet in height, with a loosely knit frame, indicating elasticity combined with rugged strength; the shoulders broad, a long grasp of arm, and thoughtful blue eyes in a kindly, resolute face. He said: "If I have been able to do anything, it is because I have studied well your English

explorers of the Arctic regions". At the conclusion of his interesting account, two eminent men among those explorers—Admirals Sir Leopold M'Clintock and Sir George Nares—moved and seconded a vote of thanks, which was carried with loud applause and acclamation. The Prince then rose and made a brief and graceful speech, after which, as a Vice-patron of the Society, he handed to Dr. Nansen a specially struck gold medal, reminding him of his possession of the Patron's medal, awarded about five years previously. Lieutenant Scott-Hansen also received a medal. A week later the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended the re-opening ceremony of St. Saviour's, Southwark, finely restored, at the cost of £50,000, to be the cathedral church of a new diocese. Dr. Temple, recently made Archbishop of Canterbury on the sudden death of Dr. Benson, was present with many other Church dignitaries. At the end of the month the Prince was on the Riviera, at Hyères, Cannes, and Monte Carlo, and cruising on the *Britannia*. The Princess, the Duchess of Fife, and Princess Victoria visited Denmark in March, and the family spent Easter at Sandringham.

On April 30 the Princess, with kindly forethought, wrote to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a cheque for £100, and suggesting the collection of a fund to provide a feast for the poorest people of London on some day during the Jubilee festivities. The "Princess's Meal Fund" was at once started, and during May a donor, at first anonymous, but soon found to be Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Lipton, sent a cheque for £25,000, which ended the need for subscriptions. On May 8 the Prince, Princess, and their daughter Victoria went northwards to visit at Eaton Hall, whence they called on Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle. Then the Prince went to Oxford, where he reviewed the Yeomanry Cavalry Corps, of which he was honorary colonel, and opened the new Town Hall. There, in a graceful speech, he referred to his own undergraduate days as a very happy time. At Christ Church he attended a reception given by the Dean and Mrs. Paget, afterwards going to Cheltenham to review the

Gloucestershire Hussars. On May 22, in company with his wife, son, and daughter, he took the chief part in an interesting and important function in London. This was the opening of the new Blackwall Tunnel, a great engineering work which had become absolutely necessary from the fact that, in the 9-mile stretch of the Thames between the Tower Bridge and the Woolwich Ferry, there was no public means of crossing the river for a population of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million. The notable features of the tunnel are its diameter—27 feet—in which respect it was the most spacious in the world, and the very treacherous nature of the ground through which it had to make its way. At the point selected for the work the river bed is, for the most part, composed of shingle only 5 feet thick in some places, and it thus became needful to lay down in the river a bed of clay 10 feet thick. The undertaking was, in fact, the most audacious and risky piece of subaqueous mining ever known. It was carried through by means of a Greathead shield, really a huge steel tube rammed forward by hydraulic pressure and worked under compressed air. The skill and care exercised by the engineers are evident from the fact that, in the five years' progress of the work, only seven men lost their lives. The tunnel is 6200 feet long, although the actual breadth of the river at that place is only about one-fifth of that extent, the additional work being needed to enable the tunnel to be reached at an easy slope on both sides. The passageway is a vast iron pipe of 1200 rings, lined with concrete and glazed tiles, with room for two carriages to pass abreast, and a pavement 3 feet wide on each side, the whole being lighted from the roof with a triple line of electric burners. The total cost of this great undertaking was nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million sterling. The royal visitors passed in procession through the gaily decorated passage before the Prince declared it open.

Four days later he was engaged in work specially connected with his recent stirring appeal for aid to the London hospitals, when he visited "Guy's" in order to open the new Medical School buildings, erected at the cost of the admirable staff of that great institution. The sum of £12,000 thus contributed had provided

a lecture theatre for about 400 students, two laboratories for special branches of instruction, and several classrooms and working-rooms for scientific research. The address delivered by the Prince showed his careful and complete investigation of the direct and indirect results of hospital practice for professional instruction. He also bestowed upon a new room for patients the title of "Queen Victoria Ward". Two days passed away, and he was engaged in laying, in the City Road, the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, an institution of great service and beneficence in admitting patients free and without any other recommendations than defective sight and poverty. The place had long been a centre of ophthalmic progress, many of the most eminent oculists having been at one time students or members of the staff. Amid the incessant occupations of this busy time, the Prince visited the Royal Military Tournament display at Islington; presided over a meeting of the Council of the London Hospital Fund; and opened the restored chapter-house at Canterbury Cathedral. There, in company with his wife, the Princess Victoria, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, he inspected with great interest the historic scenes of the venerable Christian fane.

The course of this record now brings us to the Jubilee of 1897, in the arrangements for which historic celebration the heir to the throne took a full share of arduous work. After seeing the Derby and the Oaks at Epsom, he settled down with his family at Marlborough House early in June, and prepared for action in the various festive scenes in which he was to be a prominent figure. No full account can here be given of the celebrations of the unparalleled event in the history of British sovereigns which now took place. The subject has, indeed, a kind of literature of its own, and we note only a few matters in which the heir to the throne was specially forward. Before the end of May, dignitaries and troops, from almost every part of the Empire, who were to appear in the great procession of Jubilee Day, were arriving in London. On









ST. PAULS CATHEDRAL: QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE, JUNE 22ND, 1897

From a Photograph in the Guildhall by Andrew C. Goss, RA



June 17 the Prince presided at a grand banquet given at the Imperial Institute in honour of the Colonial Premiers. On Sunday, June 20, the Queen's Accession Day, the morning service at Westminster Abbey was largely attended by peers, while members of the House of Commons, also in official array, marched from their House to the adjacent parish church of St. Margaret. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and many members of the British and foreign royal families, with ambassadors and special envoys, and representatives of learned societies and of many other institutions, were among the congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermons delivered were, in large part, just and lofty eulogies of the Sovereign as a constitutional ruler and as a most noble representative of all the best side of our national life.

On the 21st the Prince was present when the Queen received, at Buckingham Palace, the Indian princes, the representatives of foreign states, and the eleven Colonial Premiers—those from the seven chief Australasian colonies, and from Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, and Natal. The chief ceremony of the whole great festival was, of course, the royal procession on June 22, when the Queen, with the Prince and Princess, the other members of the royal house, and a brilliant array of regal, imperial, and other guests, and their suites, made a progress through more than 6 miles of roads and streets, both north and south of the Thames. Of the great central figure of the magnificent and unrivalled display we need here say nothing. The heir to the throne could not fail to be impressed specially with the scene in which he played so conspicuous a part. We may be sure that he took a great interest in what concerned the colonial dominions. One of the most picturesque features of the procession was that of the colonial troops, headed by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Candahar. There were seen Canadian Dragoons and Hussars; Lancers and Mounted Rifles from Australasia; soldiers from the Cape and Natal; yeomanry from Trinidad; Hussars from West Africa; police from Cyprus, Hong Kong, North Borneo, the Straits

Settlements, and Singapore; artillery from Malta and Jamaica; volunteers from Ceylon. The native Indian army was splendidly represented by over a score of stalwart officers clad in the scarlet, or blue, or brown uniforms, richly decked with gold, of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Lancers, the Punjab cavalry, and the Hyderabad contingent; and by troopers from Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Jaipur, and many other Indian States.

On June 23 the Prince and Princess attended the special state performance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The Sovereign, on the great day, June 22, had conferred a new special dignity on her heir, by creating him "Great Master and Principal Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath". On Saturday, June 26, he represented the Queen, in his capacity as "Admiral of the Fleet", at the Grand Naval Review, and entertained the officers of the foreign warships. At this unequalled display of maritime warlike power more than one hundred and seventy war vessels of every class, in lines extending for 5 miles from the new pier at Southsea to a point off Osborne, were shown to the representatives of foreign powers and to an innumerable throng of British spectators, without withdrawing any ships from our fleets and squadrons in the Mediterranean, or the Chinese waters, or from the Indian, Australian, or North American stations. Towards the end of the month the royal pair visited, in several of the fifty-six districts of the metropolis appointed for the feasting of the poor, many of the 310,000 guests entertained through the fund already mentioned. Among the places to which the Prince and Princess went was the People's Palace, where 1600 crippled children of the east end, from three to thirteen years of age, were engaged in the consumption of 600 lb. of beef, hundreds of fruit pies, and thousands of oranges.

On July 3 one of the most picturesque and interesting functions of the festive time took place in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The colonial troops were there reviewed by the Prince, who was accompanied by the Princess and the Princess Victoria; the Dukes and Duchesses of York, Saxe-

Coburg, and Connaught; Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley (Commander-in-Chief), Lord Roberts, Lord Methuen, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller. All the Colonial Premiers then in Britain, and their wives, were among the great and distinguished gathering. The heir to the throne showed the warmest interest on this occasion, presenting Jubilee memorial medals (silver for officers, bronze for men) with his own hand to each of nearly a thousand men—white, black, yellow, and brown—as they passed in single file before him. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was in attendance, and presented a number of the troops to the Princess as she held an informal reception under a tree. The Prince, before the dispersal of the men, called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, and, waving his cocked hat, led the cheering in good style. In the same month he gave a great banquet at St. James's Palace to all the Knights Grand Cross of the Bath who were able to attend—a unique gathering of subjects of the Crown distinguished in statesmanship, diplomacy, arms, science, literature, and civil administration. On July 16 the Prince and Princess, at Sandown Park Races, saw his horse "Persimmon" win the Eclipse Stakes, and Goodwood was duly visited in the week of sport.

In August he took part in entertaining a very interesting foreign personage who was then visiting Europe. This was Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha, King Chulalongkorn I of Siam, an enlightened Oriental potentate of the new school. Born in 1853, educated in his childhood by English teachers, and gaining thus a knowledge of our language and a liking for Western culture, he was brought up in a Buddhist monastery, and remained in close touch with the religion and the ways of the people whom he was destined to rule. No training could have been better suited for his position. On his father's death in 1868 he succeeded to the throne, and was crowned in presence of Europeans, for the first time admitted to such a ceremony in Siam. A regent ruled until 1873, and the young king, during these years of minority, after his training in the monastery, made a long tour through India and

the Dutch Oriental possessions, a method of gaining knowledge and experience without previous example in the Eastern world. His assumption of regal power was at once honourably marked by the abolition of slavery; by the proclamation of freedom for all creeds; and by the end which he put to the degrading etiquette of crawling on hands and knees to the feet of the Siamese sovereign. Schools, hospitals, railways, roads, and military and naval development came in due course. Siam also received from her new and admirable ruler the benefits of a standard coinage, postal and telegraph services, and in Bangkok, the capital city, police, sanitary measures, and the electric light were instituted. Two of the king's sons were sent to Britain for education. On July 29 of the year under review, King Chulalongkorn reached Portsmouth in his splendid steam yacht, a fine combination of the pleasure vessel and the man-of-war, and was received, on August 4, by the Queen at Osborne. This amiable and enlightened sovereign stayed some time in the British Isles, visiting Edinburgh and other great towns. He displayed an acquaintance with, and an interest in, British history rare indeed in his class, and won all hearts by his tender regard for the sick children in the Edinburgh hospitals. Many Siamese boys and girls have been under instruction in this country, making good progress, and the Crown Prince was for some time a pupil at Harrow. On September 30 the King of Siam was entertained to dinner at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, Sir George F. Faudel Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E. On this occasion, apart from members of the City Corporation and their wives, the bulk of the guests invited to meet the king and his three brothers were men prominent in literature and as representatives of the press, and persons of distinction at home and abroad in connection with foreign and colonial affairs. The chief guest made an English reply to the speech, in which the Lord Mayor elicited loud applause, very pleasant to hear, by his allusion to the king's abolition of slavery in his dominions. The Eastern sovereign also visited Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, and Paris, staying some weeks in the French capital, and returned to his own country late in the year.

At the Cowes Regatta the Prince's *Britannia* won the "Meteor Shield", and on August 10 he and the Princess went to Germany. Bayreuth, in Bavaria, was visited for the performance of some of Wagner's operas, in the theatre specially erected, in 1876, for that purpose. The town contains the great composer's house, with his grave in the garden, and is the burial place also of the renowned Franz Liszt. The Prince then went to Marienbad, in Bohemia, for the "cure", and early in September he joined the Princess at Copenhagen, taking part in the family celebration of the Queen of Denmark's eightieth birthday. Later on he visited his sister, the Empress Frederick, at Homburg, and then returned home for shooting at Sandringham and various country seats of his friends. During October he was shooting pheasants with "Uncle Cambridge" at Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, and laid the foundation stone, at Horsham, of the new Christ's Hospital ("Bluecoat") School, which was in due course to be removed from its habitation for centuries in the City of London. On October 27 the Prince, with the whole royal family and the nation, was greatly grieved by the death of one of his dearest relatives, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, at White Lodge, Richmond Park, a lady universally beloved for the gracious manners and kindly words and actions which have their source in a good heart. The Prince's fifty-sixth birthday was passed at the Norfolk abode. On November 23 he went to visit the Earl of Durham at Lambton Castle, for shooting over various coverts of the domain. The mansion, an old residence of the D'Arcys, stands amid beautiful terraces on a height which slopes toward the River Wear flowing north-eastwards to Sunderland. It has been the subject of a strange accident, being greatly damaged in 1854 by a sudden sinking of the ground, due to a worked-out and forgotten coal mine beneath its site. The castle was, in 1862, partly rebuilt and partly restored, and displays a mingling of the Gothic and the Tudor styles. The filling up of the old mine was a work extending from 1857 to 1865, and caused the use of ten millions of bricks before safety was obtained. After a visit of the royal



pair to the Duke and Duchess of Portland at Welbeck Abbey, the year 1897 ended, as usual, at Sandringham.

In the first month of 1898 the Prince and Princess visited the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, where there were the sports of skating and golf, a grand ball, and private theatricals. They also entertained many visitors at Sandringham. In London the Prince presided at a meeting of the Hospital Fund and of the Council of the Smithfield Club. In February his success as a breeder of shire horses, at the Wolferton Stud Farm, was demonstrated by a sale marked by the attendance of an unprecedented number of bidders and connoisseurs, and by the amount of £12,117 paid for fifty-four animals. Then came the usual life in town, and on March 1 the Prince started for the Riviera. On his way through France he passed a few days in Paris, where, as President of the British Commission for the French Universal Exhibition of 1900, he visited the buildings which were being erected in the Champs Élysées, and inspected the early work of the new bridge across the Seine. When he reached the south of France he laid, at Cannes, the foundation stone of the new jetty, and interchanged visits with the Queen and the many other members of his family who were on that part of the Mediterranean coast. At this point we may observe that many public duties which the heir to the throne had formerly discharged with so much assiduity had for some time been taken by the Duke and Duchess of York. The former, in April, held a levee on behalf of the Queen, and, with his wife, attended public functions in many parts of the country.

In the middle of the month the Prince was home again, meeting the Princess and the Princess Charles of Denmark on their return from Copenhagen, where they had been with the usual family party, celebrating the King of Denmark's eightieth birthday. On April 23 he held, at Marlborough House, a Council on behalf of the Queen, at which a draft of the proclamation of neutrality was approved in regard to the war which had broken out between the United States and Spain. Two days later he opened, at the Crystal Palace, the International Exhibition of the Royal Photo-

graphic Society, founded in 1853. This was a very interesting and instructive show, comprising about 6000 picked specimens of the art, including the first photograph ever taken—that by Niepce in 1826—and illustrations of the work of Daguerre, Talbot, and many of their skilled successors. On May 19 came the death of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, at Hawarden Castle, in his eighty-ninth year, an event by which the heir to the throne, like other Britons, was much moved. The Prince had always shown the most friendly regard for the great statesman. At the state funeral in Westminster Abbey he was one of the pallbearers, and at the graveside, when the service was concluded, he walked to where the widow was seated, took her hand, stooped over it, kissed it, and uttered a few words of condolence.

In June, during life in town, the Prince presided at various meetings and festivals for charitable purposes. On the 11th he was the guest of Lord and Lady Wantage at Lockinge House, whence he proceeded to Reading and opened the new buildings of the University Extension College. To this institution Mr. (afterwards Sir) Walter Palmer, of the famous firm of biscuit-makers, had given the sum of £4000. The great regard of the Prince for educational work must have made this occasion very interesting to him. The system of university extension lectures had its origin at Cambridge, being suggested by the success which attended a course of scientific lectures delivered to women by Mr. (afterwards Professor) James Stuart, in 1867, at Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Leeds. The scheme was in accordance with a movement of thought requiring the great universities to assume a truly national character, and instruction on university lines has thus been brought to students of all ages and classes in the realm. After Ascot races the Prince distributed the prizes at Wellington College, and laid the first stone of the new buildings of University College Hospital for North London, while the Princess opened, at the Hotel Cecil, the Press Bazaar in aid of the London Hospital.

In the first half of July there were various functions in London and visits at country houses. On July 18 the Prince had a pain-

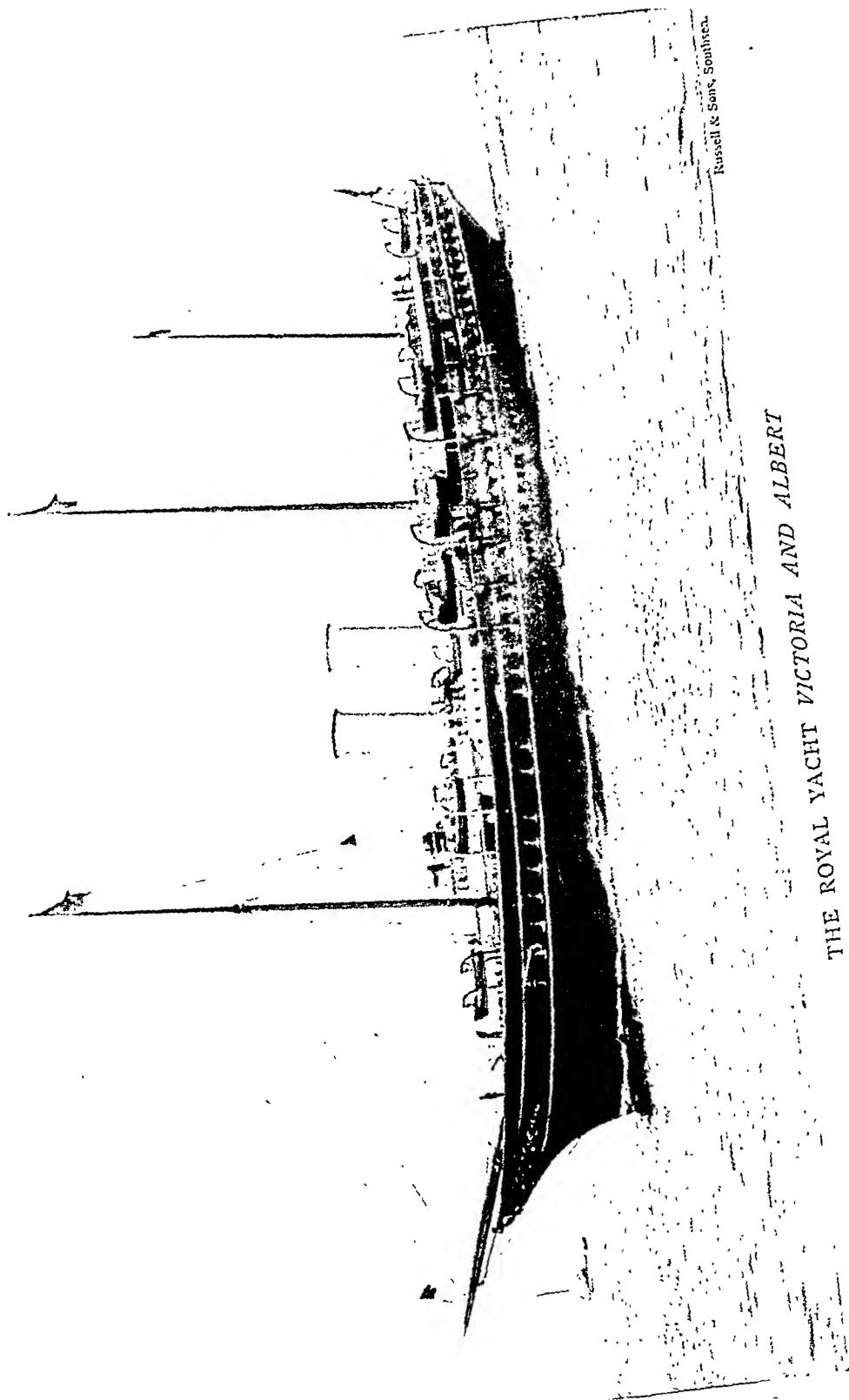
ful accident which disabled him for a considerable time. He was staying with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, near Aylesbury, when a slip upon the polished steps of a spiral staircase caused a fall which seriously injured the left kneecap. Sir William MacCormac, Sir Francis Laking, and Lord Lister attended the patient, who is described by them as bearing his long enforced inactivity with excellent temper. He was removed to Marlborough House, where the Princess was in constant attendance upon him, and modern science came to the aid of the royal sufferer in the way of amusing him during the many days of inaction, specially tedious for a man of habits so active and of constant movement. By means of the electrophone in his room he was able to hear, in the evenings, the performances at the Opera and at several theatres, and one Sunday morning he thus attended the service at St. Michael's, Chester Square, and heard Canon Fleming's sermon, in which allusion was made to his position. In August the Prince, who was dependent for locomotion at the Isle of Wight on the services of bluejackets, witnessed the regatta at Cowes from the deck of the *Osborne*. His health improved in the sea air, and his injured limb made good progress. On August 2 the Princess had been summoned in haste to Denmark by tidings of her mother's serious illness, but she happily found her recovered. The Prince took a cruise on the *Osborne* to Weymouth, thence to Tor Bay and other parts of the beautiful south Devon coast. Early in September he was at Cowes, living on the *Osborne*, and at Osborne House, the Queen being then at Balmoral. The injured knee was now so far improved that he could walk a little, and on September 15, with the Princess Victoria, he started to join his mother in the Highlands. A week later they went to Mar Lodge, to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and were joined there by the Duke and Duchess of York.

The Princess of Wales was again suddenly called to Denmark by her mother's illness, and on September 29 the Queen of that country died, in her eighty-first year, in presence of her husband, her son the King of Greece, and the Princess Alexandra, who in

turns held the dying lady's hands, as she opened her eyes at times almost as if in recognition. The death of the Queen Consort of Denmark was much lamented in this country, both on her eldest daughter's account and for her own sake. She was well known here from her visits, and "she loved London" as the Danish Minister wrote at the time in acknowledgment of the mourning in the British capital. This record has shown on how many occasions the castles of Bernsdorf and Amalienborg were the scenes of great family gatherings, and there, too, were often entertained eminent masters of the deceased Queen's favourite arts, music and painting. Early in October the Duke of York went to join the Princess of Wales in Denmark, for his grandmother's funeral on the 15th, at which he represented his father. Memorial services were held at the German Chapel Royal, St. James's, and at Crathie Church, near Balmoral. At the same time the Prince and his daughter left Balmoral for Marlborough House. He had now recovered the use of his left leg, and went to Sandringham, where his wife and son from Denmark joined him for the celebration, on November 9, of his fifty-seventh birthday. The visitors staying at the Norfolk seat included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Earl of Rosebery. The last month of 1898 was spent mostly at Sandringham. The Prince, however, on December 5, opened at Islington the Centenary Exhibition of the Smithfield Cattle Club, where all were glad to see him on his first public appearance in London since his accident. He was able to walk round the show without assistance, and, as retiring president, he took the chair at the annual meeting of the members. On December 14, with the Princess and his daughter Victoria, he was at Frogmore for the commemoration of his father's death. At this time he lost one of his Jewish friends by the death of his recent host, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, in honour of whom he and the Princess attended, on December 22, a memorial service held by the Chief Rabbi at the Central Synagogue in Great Portland Street, where the Queen and the Duke of Connaught were also represented. We note that on the 20th the Prince presided, at Marlborough

House, over a meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. The treatment of this disease had of late become a prominent subject with the medical profession and the public, especially since the discovery, in 1882, of the bacillus of tuberculosis by Dr. Robert Koch, the famous German bacteriologist. The open-air treatment was one of the consequences of scientific investigation and experiment.

In January, 1899, the visitors at Sandringham included Sir Alfred (afterwards Viscount) Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, a region of the Empire which, before the year closed, was destined to become of world-wide interest. On February 5 a nephew of the Prince of Wales passed away—the only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh); on the 10th the Prince attended, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, a memorial service for the young prince, whose untimely death had taken place at Meran, during a tour in Austrian Tyrol. On the 16th the heir apparent presided over a meeting of a committee for a National Memorial to Mr. Gladstone, and then left town for the Norfolk home. On March 2 he started for Cannes, making his usual brief stay in Paris, where he visited M. Loubet, the new President of the Republic. The Princess, with her daughters Victoria and Maud (Princess Charles of Denmark), embarked at Marseilles for a cruise on the *Osborne*. On March 27 they were at Civita Vecchia, whence they visited the art galleries and antiquities at the Vatican; they also saw, at Elba, the house occupied in 1814 by the Emperor Napoleon. In April the Princess, journeying from Italy by the St. Gothard Railway, went to Copenhagen for her father's eighty-first birthday, meeting all the family, except the King of Greece, at the Amalienborg Palace. The two young princesses, on the *Osborne*, steamed from Naples to Sicily, where they visited Messina and Taormina. The Princess of Wales, joining the *Osborne* at Venice, accompanied her daughters to Crete, where they saw her nephew, Prince George of Greece, who had been appointed by the Powers ruler of that island after the recent insurrection and other troubles. The royal ladies then sailed for Athens.



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THE ROYAL YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT



The Prince, on his return from Cannes, was at Epsom, Sandown Park, and Chester Races, and on May 1 he presided at the dinner of the London Lifeboat Saturday Fund, in his capacity as president of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. In the course of his speech he referred to the fact that his grand-uncles George the Fourth, William the Fourth, the Dukes of York, Sussex, and Cambridge, as also his father, had been successively connected with the Institution, and he stated that there were now 295 lifeboats on the coast; that 41,000 lives in all had been saved; and that one of the efforts of the managers had been to obtain from the Government better means of communicating between lighthouses or lightships and the shore, for which Signor Marconi's new wireless telegraphic system promised to be serviceable. The earnest and practical remarks of the royal chairman elicited over £2400 from the guests on this occasion. We may here note that on May 9 a new *Victoria and Albert* was launched for service as chief royal yacht. The vessel, which was destined to cost large extra sums before it was satisfactory for the royal occupants, was the third of its name. Built at Pembroke Dockyard, and sent into the water with the Duchess of York officiating at the ceremony, the new yacht, designed by Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, is much larger than her predecessor, also built at Pembroke, as we have seen, over forty years previously. She is superior to that much-used craft not only in accommodation, but in speed, and is constructed of steel instead of wood. The length "over all" is 439 feet, or 380 feet "between perpendiculars"; the breadth is 50 feet, and 18 feet is the mean draught of water. In May there was the usual season life in London, with the celebration, on the 24th, of the Sovereign's eightieth birthday, when the Prince attended the Premier's (Lord Salisbury's) dinner at the Hotel Cecil. The Princess and her daughters had now returned; the Prince went to Epsom for the Derby and the Oaks.

On June 5, presiding at the centenary dinner of the Royal Institution, the Prince recalled, in his speech, how in their boyhood he and his brother Prince Alfred heard Faraday's lectures



“The Chemistry of a Candle”, and on the subjects of coal, water, and other substances. During a three-days’ visit to Great Yarmouth he inspected his Norfolk Militia Artillery, and three Militia battalions who were at their annual training in the neighbourhood. The Prince was accompanied by two officers who were soon to be on active service—General Kelly-Kenny, Inspector of Reserve Forces, and General Sir William Gatacre. On June 8, with the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught as his companions, he laid the foundation stone of large new barracks at Winchester. Before the month closed he was engaged in similar work at West Kensington, laying the first stone of a new Post Office Savings Bank, in presence of a brilliant assemblage which included the Princess and the Dukes of York and Connaught and their wives. The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, made a statement concerning the progress of the Post Office Bank, and the heir apparent said that the Queen had desired him to express her great interest in the system as a stimulus to thrift among her people. It was at this time 100 years since Savings Banks were established in Britain, the Rev. Joseph Smith, Rector of Wendover, in Bucks, having started one, in 1799, in his parish. At the time of the ceremony above-mentioned, there were 12,000 Post Office Savings Bank offices, with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million depositors, having £125,000,000 to their credit.

On July 1 the Prince, as Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, was with the corps at Windsor, where they were reviewed by the Queen. This ceremony took place in Windsor Park, on one of the most beautiful parts of the royal demesne, between Queen Anne’s Ride and the Long Walk. There was a large attendance of royalty, and the Company, numerically larger than the members had mustered for many years, had on the ground six strong infantry companies, a well-horsed Field Battery and a Horse Battery. Two days later the heir to the throne, visiting the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, attended the Highland and Agricultural Society’s Show at Edinburgh. On the 8th he showed his warm interest in the Volunteers by reviewing, on the Horse Guards’

parade ground, 27,000 men of the great civilian army. It was the centenary of a volunteer force in Great Britain, inasmuch as George the Third had, in 1799, reviewed, in Hyde Park, a force of 8000 Londoners who had come forward against possible invasion from France. On the occasion under notice there was a large attendance of foreign representatives. The weather was good, and the troops presented a fine spectacle of colour in relief against the background of stately trees in St. James's Park. Before leaving the ground the Prince rode up to some reserved enclosures where about a thousand veterans, ex-volunteers who had served for twenty years or more in the force, were gathered. On the 18th he was on board the *Britannia* in the Solent, and witnessed the trial race between his vessel and Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock*, which had been built to compete against the *Columbia* for the America cup. In this first contest the *Shamrock* was an easy winner. On the 21st, 1200 hospital nurses were entertained in the gardens at Marlborough House, where they received certificates from the hand of the Princess, and pleasant words from their royal host. During the Cowes regatta the Prince's yacht was beaten, for the Queen's cup, by the German Emperor's *Meteor*.

On August 11 he arrived at Marienbad to take the waters. The British visitor was very popular at this Bohemian resort, being called "Unser Prinz" by the inhabitants. The Princess spent this time in Germany and at Copenhagen. Modern vulgarity was a cause of annoyance to the Prince of Wales, in the persistent rudeness of persons who followed him about with their Kodaks, trying for "snapshots". Some of these inconsiderate people at Marienbad even followed him into his hatter's shop, and "took him" as he was trying on and purchasing two of his favourite soft felt hats of the Tyrolese pattern. On his return to Britain he made a brief stay with his sister at Friedrichshof. September saw the heir apparent back in London, and then in the Highlands, where he visited the Queen at Balmoral, and his other near relations at Mar Lodge, and had the usual sport with deer and grouse. With all his countrymen he was greatly stirred by

the crisis in South Africa. On September 18, at Balmoral, he presented new colours to the Gordon Highlanders. Early in October, while he was at Sandringham, and visiting at various country houses, came the outbreak of war. The Prince, at Waterloo Station, in London, saw Sir Redvers Buller start for South Africa, and from this time forward both he and the Princess, on every opportunity, showed the most patriotic and sympathetic interest in all matters that concerned the struggle in which the country's and the empire's forces were engaged. In November they were at Sandringham, whence they went to Windsor to meet the German Emperor and Empress, with their two elder sons, Princes Augustus William and Oscar. The imperial visitors had arrived, on November 20, in the yacht *Hohenzollern*, at Portsmouth, where they were received by the Duke of Connaught. At the Windsor railway station they were met by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Prince and Princess Christian, and other members of the family. The royal town was gaily decorated, and we learn that a motto "May we ever be united!" displayed on a blue silk banner, drew the particular attention of the Emperor, who, with a smile, directed the view of his uncle, the Prince, to it. The visit made a good impression on the public mind at a time when a large part of the Continental press was displaying a spirit of bitter hostility to Great Britain. During the sojourn in Britain the imperial visitors were at Sandringham, where the sport of shooting was enjoyed by the Emperor.

On November 22 the Prince and Princess went to Tilbury to visit the Red Cross Society's hospital ship, for the reception of sick and wounded sufferers in the war. The institutions, in various countries, known by the above name, were the outcome of a modern spirit of humanity seeking to mitigate the immediate evils of warfare. The Geneva Convention of 1864, an international compact between European States, established the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals, and of all persons engaged in the service thereof, as well as of inhabitants of the country which was the scene of warfare who might be bringing help to



SIPIDO'S ATTACK ON KING EDWARD IN BRUSSELS, APRIL 4, 1900

From a Drawing by Charles M. Sheldon



the wounded. Hospitals, ambulances, and persons displayed, as a distinctive badge, a red cross on white ground. On December 15 the Prince was engaged in honouring men from another scene of warfare, when he presented medals to Grenadier Guardsmen who had fought under Lord Kitchener, in 1898, at the great and decisive battle of Omdurman, which ended the Sudan war. This ceremony took place at the Victoria Barracks, Windsor, the recipients of the cherished memorials being men of the 1st Battalion, some members of the Medical Corps, and some others belonging to the 2nd Battalion. On these occasions, and on like opportunities during the war, the Prince's words were uttered in a tone showing the earnest feeling of one who, as heir to the throne of a great empire, was thoroughly imbued with the military spirit of resolution and courage, by which alone thrones can be maintained. On December 23 the Prince, accompanied by the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, bade Lord Roberts "God speed" at Waterloo Station on his departure for the front. At the last moment, amid great public excitement, he shook hands with the veteran hero again and again, and gave him his own and the nation's heartiest good wishes.

The year 1900 was the last in the long career of King Edward the Seventh as Prince of Wales. During the whole of this period the contest with the nation's skilful and obstinate foes in South Africa was in progress, and the incidents of the struggle mainly occupied his attention and that of the Queen's subjects in general. We notice briefly some of the chief events of the year which more or less nearly concerned the subject of our record. On March 31 the Prince became again a grandfather in the birth of Prince Henry, third son and fourth child of the Duke and Duchess of York. A few days later the heir to the throne was exposed, for the first time, to serious personal danger, and may be justly said to have had a narrow escape at the hands of an assassin. On April 4 the Prince and his wife were passing through Brussels on the way to Copenhagen for the King of Denmark's birthday, and were seated in their train at the Gare du Nord. At the moment of starting, a youth rushed forward,

sprang on to the footboard, and four times pulled the trigger of a revolver at the Prince. Twice the weapon missed fire; twice a bullet issued from the muzzle, one missile piercing the cushion close to the assailed personage. The instant seizure of the fellow by the startled officials elicited a cry of "Don't hurt the poor fool!" from the Prince, who displayed the cool courage of his royal race. The train, after a hurried stoppage, went on its way. The assailant was a lad of about sixteen years of age, named Sipido, of decent parentage, and earning his own living. He had, however, joined a club, a Socialistic society, many members of which were violently anti-British. Much feeling had been aroused in Belgium by the venal press, which was influenced by Dr. Leyds, President Kruger's agent in Europe. Young Sipido had been present at a pro-Boer meeting addressed by Leyds, and he conceived it to be his "mission" to kill the heir to the British throne as "an accomplice of Chamberlain in killing the Boers". After procuring a weapon, he obtained a pass to the railway platform on some small pretence, and then happily failed, as we have seen, in his enterprise. A Brussels jury acquitted Sipido on the ground of his being "irresponsible", and committed him to the charge of his father.

On May 7 the Prince reviewed, at the Admiralty, the famous Ladysmith Naval Brigade, composed of officers and men from H.M.S. *Powerful*, who had rendered excellent service in enabling Sir George White to keep the flag flying at the Natal town. The Brigade then, with some of their guns, marched through London amid a display of rarely rivalled public enthusiasm. On June 22 the heir apparent was showing his interest in art by opening the Wallace Collection at Hertford House, Manchester Square, in London. This magnificent display derives its name from Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., an English art collector and philanthropist, a man connected in some uncertain way with the fourth Marquess of Hertford, and educated in Paris under the auspices of the wife of the third Marquess. Wallace, in Paris, devoted himself to gathering all sorts of valuable art objects; but in 1857 these were sold, and he aided the fourth Marquess, then

living wholly in the French capital, to acquire a wonderful collection of the finest specimens of painting, armour, furniture, and curios. In 1870 that peer died unmarried, leaving to Wallace enormous possessions, including Hertford House and its contents. We have seen that Wallace exhibited some of his best pictures and other treasures at the Bethnal Green Museum. In 1871 he was created a baronet for philanthropic services on a munificent scale during the German siege of Paris, where he mostly resided, and had two art collections equal to that in the London residence. He died in 1890, and Lady Wallace, daughter of a French officer, on her decease six years later, bequeathed the treasures of art, probably unequalled in modern history as the possession of a private personage, to the British nation. The contents of this great national museum include a splendid gallery of pictures, with examples of French bronze, furniture, and porcelain equal to those in the Louvre, and a noble collection of armour and of Italian enamels, jewellery, and faience. On June 27 the Prince was engaged in opening the Central London Railway, the first of the London "Tubes", from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush. On July 30 a grievous loss to the royal family came in the death of the Prince's next elder brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, often seen as Duke of Edinburgh in this record: The cause was cancer of the throat. The Queen thus lost a third child. The vacant German throne fell to the young Duke of Albany, only son of Prince Leopold.

We turn back a little at this point to notice some matters worthy of mention. On January 26, at the Albany Barracks, Regent's Park, the Prince inspected Imperial Yeomanry who were going out to South Africa. The force, composed of officers and men of remarkably fine physique, was 600 strong, all being clad in khaki. The heir apparent was received by the commander, Lord Chesham, and other officers, and then passed along the lines, making very careful observation. In a stirring speech he praised the appearance of the force, and expressed his high sense of having been chosen honorary colonel. He then shook



hands with all the officers, and with one of the privates, Mr. Patrick Campbell, husband of the actress. On February 26, with the Princess and the Duke of York, he visited the hospital ship *Princess of Wales*, at Southampton, which had brought back 176 wounded soldiers from the war. The royal party then went on to Netley Hospital, and saw about 300 military patients. Early in March more Yeomanry for the front were inspected, and the Prince varied his work by attending, on March 8, the Kingsclere sale of racehorses, where "Flying Fox", winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Eclipse Stakes in 1899, was brought to the hammer, in consequence of the death of his owner, the Duke of Westminster. The horse was sold to Mr. Blanc for the record sum of 37,500 guineas. On the 30th the victory of the Prince's horse "Ambush II" in the Grand National Steeplechase was enthusiastically received on the course at Aintree, near Liverpool. At the end of April, when he was presiding at the dinner of the British Empire League, he had an unusually hearty greeting on his return from Denmark after his escape from the attempt on his life in Belgium. On May 5, at the Royal Academy dinner, the chief royal guest, in his speech, continued the practice begun by him many years before, of naming the picture which he preferred to all others in the exhibition. On this occasion his selection was Mr. Sargent's portrait group of the three daughters of the Hon. Percy Wyndham. The Prince paid a double compliment in "renaming" the picture "The Three Graces", and in describing the painter as "the great artist Sargent", without the "Mr."

In every way, at this time, the royal pair were aiding efforts made in behalf of sufferers from the Boer war, attending bazaars and fêtes in and near London. On the Derby Day the Prince was for a second time successful with his "Diamond Jubilee", a victory which occurred on the very day that President Kruger fled from Pretoria before the occupation by Lord Roberts. On July 3 the Prince and the Duke of York were at the Guildhall luncheon given by the Lord Mayor, where they met Abbas Pasha Hilmi, Khedive of Egypt, who was on a visit to this country.







THE CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS' RETURN TO LONDON, OCTOBER 29TH, 1900

From a Painting in the Guildhall by John H. F. Bacon, A.R.A. By permission of C. W. Faulkner & Co



On the 11th the royal pair were at the Queen's grand garden party at Buckingham Palace. Several thousand guests attended, among whom the aged Sovereign drove about in a low victoria, drawn by two greys, and preceded by an outrider on a white horse. Beside the Queen, who wore a dress and cape of black silk and a bonnet of black lace, was the Princess of Wales in black and mauve, wearing also her long string of pearls. In the royal pavilion, which the Queen entered leaning on the arm of her Indian attendant, the Prince awaited her; and we read that his mother experienced a slight shock of surprise on seeing him attired in the novel costume—for this age—one which was in fashion in the days of the Regency—of a blue single-breasted frockcoat with brass buttons. On November 22 he presided at a banquet given by the Honourable Artillery Company to those of its members who had served in South Africa with the City Imperial Volunteers. Four days previously that body of men had marched from Paddington to St. Paul's Cathedral, the Guildhall, and the headquarters of the Company amidst dense crowds of enthusiastic fellow citizens. Early in December, at Regent's Park Barracks, the Prince performed one of his latest functions as heir to the throne which he was so soon to fill, in greeting some of the troops from the war. On this occasion he saw the Guards march past, and made a little speech of thanks to some of the Canadians. At this point, in the very last days of the nineteenth century, we leave the illustrious subject of our record almost at the foot of the throne; and, before resuming the chronological account of his career, we shall consider him in some of his more prominent aspects as the chief subject of the Crown.

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## CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PRINCE AS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, SPORTSMAN,  
AND SOCIAL LEADER.

The British social system nowhere presents itself in more wholesome and attractive guise than in the life of the typical squire or country gentleman of fair estate and of friendly relations with neighbours and dependents. It may be safely affirmed that among all personages of that class none has more fully or more deservedly won public esteem than King Edward the Seventh. As all the world knows, the scene of this portion of his long, active, and beneficent career lies in the north-west of the county of Norfolk. The region is one of varied charm and beauty in fenland and common, marsh and river valley; of chalk hills and noble parks with massive oaks; of sandy beach and rich corn fields. The country, as the traveller passes through the bird-haunted woodlands and picturesque hamlets, is here and there bright in spring with the yellow bloom of the gorse, in autumn with the purple of the heather. In this district, at the distance of about 106 miles from London by road, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east from King's Lynn, lies Sandringham, the real "home" of the late King Edward, where some measure of regality was gladly set aside. In Domesday Book the place appears as Sant-Dersingham, or the "hamlet of the sand-meadow", the name being framed from "sand" and "Dersingham", which signifies "the abode of the water-meadow". The estate comprises about 11,000 acres, and commands, from the part called "Sandringham Heights", a delightful view of land and sea, extending across the Wash to the grand and graceful tower of St. Botolph's church, famous as a seamen's landmark under the name of "Boston Stump". The parishes of Sandringham, Babingley, Wolferton, and West Newton, with lands in Dersingham and Appleton, are included in the royal property. About 1770 the famous agriculturist Arthur Young, describing a "Farmer's Tour through the East of England", wrote of the

very considerable tracts of sandy land, which are applied at present only to the feeding of rabbits, and "let from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. an acre, in warrens". The owner, Mr. Henley, was finding out that plantations thrive well, and Mr. Young's opinion that "the value (of the land) is prodigiously advanced by planting" has been amply confirmed by the royal improvements, making the estate beautifully timbered with larch and birch, Austrian and Scottish firs.

We will approach the royal residence, the chief part of which was erected in 1860-71 after the demolition of the former mansion, through the famous "Norwich Gates". These confront the visitor at the end of a straight, wide avenue of truly regal proportions and beauty, where ample borders of rich turf are backed by plantations of larch, birch, and fir, with laurels and rhododendrons as lower growths. The gates are a fine and famous specimen of modern work in wrought iron, designed by Jeckyll, executed by Messrs. Barnards, Limited, of Norwich, greatly admired in the London International Exhibition of 1862, and presented to the Prince, soon after his purchase of the estates, by the county of Norfolk. The exquisite floral detail includes oak leaves and acorns, arums, vine leaves and tendrils, and flowers and foliage of convolvulus, wreathed in natural grace and beauty. Each of the four iron pillars is topped by a griffin in bronze supporting a coloured shield of arms with the titles of the Prince of Wales. The royal arms, set amid sprays of holly and clustered roses, and surmounted by a crown, are above the gates, which are connected with the park wall on each side by a curved railing. This portion of the work displays, in its upper part, a blending of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and leek. Inside the gates is a double row of lofty lines of olden growth, and a sharp turn in this avenue hides the house from view until the visitor is near to the main entrance on the eastern front.

The new house was enlarged in 1883 by the addition of several chambers, including the ballroom and the tearoom, erected at right angles to the south end. In the restoration made needful by the destructive fire of November, 1891, a new wing



arose. Two stories were built above the bowling alley and billiard room, and a tall turret over the ballroom bears a clock presented by the local tradesmen in memory of the Duke of Clarence. The style of the edifice is a modernized Elizabethan in red brick and stone, and the hall has a stately aspect, especially on the western front, which extends for about 500 feet. The main building occupies above half this frontage, overlooking the terrace and a grassy slope leading down to a space adorned with stone baskets of flowers, and, in the centre, by a bronze figure of a seated goddess surrounded by rhododendrons and by hollies of variegated leafage. The terrace extends northward by a wide avenue of conifers, each planted by a notable visitor and labelled at the foot with the name of the planter and the date. On these labels are seen the names of many of the chief royal personages of Europe. This avenue ends in an imitation of a Chinese pagoda, with a huge joss or idol seated underneath blandly smiling amidst the murmur of the pines around. This figure was a present from the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Henry Keppel, after one of his China commands. Among the many charming features of the grounds is a little wild spot to the south-west of the mansion, with a wooded dell where brook, waterfall, and whirlpool are fringed by ferns and aquatic flowers, and water fowl find shelter in tiny jungles of rush and reed, while thrushes, blackbirds, and other songsters give melody beneath the overarching trees. The Rosery is a scene of enchanting beauty in the season when the blooms cover trellises and dome-roofed bowers, and droop over dewy grass where a fountain plays crowned by a figure of England's patron saint amidst the bright hues of the national flower. Near at hand, on some ground partly covered by flourishing bamboos, is an ingenious maze of box and yew hedges which has often amused and tormented visitors at Sandringham. Two artificial lakes, most skilfully representing nature's works, and united by a stream, have their banks adorned by a majestic oak and other olden trees, and one is spanned by a rustic bridge resting on boulders of stone amidst rushes and reeds. At early dawn, herons may now and then be viewed beside the waters awaiting

unwary fish, and swans are always seen in their proud beauty where, in summer hours, the white water lilies shine on the gold of the sunlit surface. The waters are well stocked with the delicious black bass, a salmon-shaped fish of the perch family, from 2 to 10 pounds in weight, dusky blue above, shading off to silvery white. The fish is marine in origin, and improved by keeping in freshwater ponds.

We will now enter the house on the east by a great porch with Romanesque arches, surmounted by a pierced stone parapet. Over the hall door appears a tablet with old English letters: "*This house was built by Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Alexandra his wife in the year of Our Lord 1870*". On the left of the entrance lies the spacious saloon, which is at once a hall and a living-room for ladies' work and music, talk and tea. The lofty ceiling is of crossbeams in oak, the dado having panels of the same timber, carved, and at the end are high light arches. Pictures and sketches cover the oaken walls, and amidst the rugs and lounges bestrewing the polished floor are chairs upholstered in needlework from royal hands. The equipment of the beautiful room includes screens, flowerstands, and groups of palms, and among the many souvenirs are two small bronze cannon called *Eugénie* and *Louis Napoleon*, bestowed, by the second Emperor of the French, on the Prince and his elder sister; family portraits and photographs; and the head of the Chillingham wild bull shot by the Prince in 1872, having underneath Sir Walter Scott's lines from *Cadyow Castle*:

"Fierce on the hunter's quiver'd hand  
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow,  
Spurns with black hoof and horn the sand,  
And tosses high his mane of snow".

The wall pictures are interesting in regard to the lives of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and include a view of Dunrobin Castle by Sir Edwin Landseer, two of the Danish palaces, pictures of Highland life, and sketches of the *Serapis* at sea. The other ornaments show splendid trophies of arms, some inlaid in silver and gold; weapons gathered by the King

when he visited battlefields of the Franco-German war; caskets of gold and silver containing addresses presented on various occasions; and curiosities from the near and distant East.

A wide corridor, lined on each side with glass cases containing arms of all countries, leads to the main staircase. The spacious dining-room, with a high roof of oak, is cool and airy in hot weather, furnished in finely wrought oak, and has its walls adorned by beautiful Spanish tapestry, presented by King Alfonso. An anteroom fitted with tigerskins, tusks, and other trophies of the chase from animals shot by the King in his Indian tour, leads to the drawing-rooms, of which the largest is decorated in pink and pale blue, cream and gold, with a lovely painted ceiling; the hangings are in silk of dull gold. A large centre-piece shows palms and flowering plants in rockwork around a grouped "Venus and Cupid". Dresden and Sèvres china abound, the choicest pieces being displayed on shelves in front of a mirror. On all sides are seen photographs from the cameras of the royal ladies. The great ballroom in the new wing is a fine apartment with bay windows along one side and at each end; the walls have pale painted panels showing Eastern shields and weapons collected by the King in his earlier days. The smoking-room is reached through the corridor above-mentioned, and then come the American bowling alley, with seats on the sunken floor for watchers of the game, and the billiard room with several of the best tables, and sporting sketches by Leech and other skilled artists.

The royal residence, as the abode of a highly cultured Sovereign who cared, in due season, for higher things than sport, has an excellent library, containing the classical works of British, French, and German literature; many volumes of diaries, letters, and biographies; a great collection of books on wars in all ages and countries; works on sports of all kinds; on farming and stock-breeding; the best modern fiction; and very numerous books on India and the colonial empire. There is one of the three sections of the library in which the royal owner took a special interest. The fittings are those of the cabins used by

him on the *Serapis* during his voyages to and from India. The second section is really the Equerries' room, and is much used by the gentlemen of the household. Its equipment of books includes French and English classics and works of reference; a unique collection of county histories; novels and memoirs.

The stables, worthy of their owner's position in the world of sport, are hidden, as to view from the house windows, by a lime-tree avenue and shrub foliage. Built around a spacious square courtyard, this establishment has a "harness side" for carriage horses, and a "saddle side" for animals to ride. Over sixty stalls house fine horses and ponies of many countries and various breeds. There are dark-brown powerful Hungarian steeds for the large wagonette which conveyed the family and guests to picnics, rural festivities, and shows; fine chestnuts driven by Queen Alexandra; a pair of her pet driving ponies; the late King's big bay which he drove in a Suffield cart or other light vehicle; old favourite ponies of the daughters in their youth, and the Queen's own riding pony. The coachhouses contain carriages of every class, for frequent use or kept as curiosities. Among them are a fine char-à-banc, presented by Louis Napoleon; Russian sledges for very cold weather; a beautiful rickshaw, inlaid with gold, from Japan; an American buggy; two Norwegian carioles; a Hungarian victoria from Budapest; a Raleigh car in which Queen Alexandra drove tandem; French pony traps; and every kind of usual pair-horse and four-horse conveyance. The harness room contains the fine sets used by the King in his Indian tour; French, Hungarian, and Norwegian work; and much silver-and-gold-plated harness. Queen Alexandra prefers brown to black for her horses' equipment, and uses it made in tan leather with brass mounts. The saddle room, among its many interesting objects, has a rare show of bits in Oriental work; a shoe worn by "Ormonde" when he won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger in 1886; a Mexican saddle with lasso attached, presented by "Buffalo Bill" (Colonel Cody); paintings and photographs of famous horses, trainers, and jockeys, with some of the latter's

whips, spurs, and caps. An interesting object is a silver-wedding gift to the King from the famous trainer, Mr. John Porter. This consists of a white-velvet tablet in a silver frame surmounted by the feathers, with the name "Ormonde" woven from the famous horse's hair. The border contains pieces of the hair of thirty-three notable winners, with the name of each beneath in silver letters. Close by is Fred Archer's usual racing saddle.

The kennels are a range of buildings on the south side of the grounds, containing over 100 dogs of various breeds. Queen Alexandra's love of the animals is well known, and here may be seen the rare and costly rough-haired "Bassetts", of the dachshund type; deerhounds and Russian wolfhounds; Clumber spaniels; a "chow" dear to Queen Victoria, a Danish fox-terrier, a Siberian sledge dog, and a Samoyede which accompanied the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition into the Arctic regions, and was presented to the King. Pugs and bull-dogs, Pomeranians and terriers, and many more, complete a collection never surpassed for rarity and value. The living quarters of these royal favourites are excellent, with grass to run on, and a constant stream of water, regular exercise in the park being given by their keepers. Queen Alexandra's pet cats have their special home in the kennel department. In the pigeon houses are numerous "homers", including prizewinners, of Belgian breeds, in long-distance races; and Queen Alexandra's dove-house contains birds descended from the pair presented to her on her first visit to Ireland, and her Australian pigeons. The kitchen gardens, beyond the West Newton road, are about 16 acres in area, intersected by a broad walk over 300 yards in length, bordered by flower beds and apple and pear trees on trelliswork. The plant houses and fruit houses are on a grand scale of completeness and fitness for the production of the best flowers and fruits. Near at hand are Queen Alexandra's dairy and tearoom, the latter looking into a pretty Dutch garden with clipped yews and two sundials.

The park, of about 200 acres, was once part of a "chase" extending from Castle Rising to Sandringham. It was formerly a royal deerpark, having John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, as its

"ranger", and it afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. The trees of the ancient forest were chiefly oaks, and wild deer roamed among thickly grown bracken, while droves of bustards lived on the adjacent wide heathlands. The modern park land carries about 200 red and fallow deer. Near the house the ground is mainly left in the olden condition, with fine oaks, elms, and firs; and a pretty little lake, with an island for the nests of swans and other birds, has been formed in this quarter. In the extension south-westward towards Babingley much ground has been covered with plantations in recent years.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stands just within the park on the north side, near the Wolferton road, the approach from the house being an avenue of various conifers. The churchyard is, in part, a lovely flower garden. The simple original edifice, with an old square East Anglian tower above the quaint battlemented walls, has been so carefully and tastefully restored and adorned, and is so replete with associations, as to possess a special interest and charm. Chiefly "Perpendicular" in style, it has a nave, chancel, transepts added by King Edward, and a southern porch. The stained-glass windows are beautiful, one in the north wall of the chancel being inserted by King Edward in 1878 in memory of the Rev. William Lake Onslow, rector of the parish, and chaplain to the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh. A like tablet in the south porch states that the church clock was given by King Edward as a memorial of his friend, Mr. Christopher Sykes, a Yorkshire squire, who died in 1898. Another painted window, in the south walls, is to the memory of Colonel Grey, equerry to the late sovereign as Prince of Wales. And another is a memorial of the infant Prince Alexander, who died in April, 1871. A private entrance for the members of the royal family is on the south side of the chancel, near the carved oak seat occupied by King Edward and his Queen when they came to worship among the neighbours, tenants, and labourers who form the congregation. On the chancel walls are carved marble medallions of deceased members of the royal family. The reredos, adorned with fine glass mosaic in gold and

colours, of the best Venetian work, was executed at the late King's charge. Many eminent preachers have delivered brief discourses from the Sandringham pulpit, among them being Dean Stanley and Canon Kingsley. The famous foxhunting parson, "Jack" Russell, of Devonshire, already seen in this record, also occupied the pulpit on several occasions. The church at West Newton, restored by King Edward in his days as Prince, at great cost, when it was almost a ruin, owes much interior refitting and decoration to other royal personages and to friends of the King. Queen Victoria presented the organ; the Duke of Albany gave the reredos; the Emperor and Empress Frederick of Germany (as Crown Prince and Princess) bestowed the jewelled altar cross and communion plate, and the altar cloth was presented by the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Christopher Sykes gave the stained east window; the west window was fitted with painted glass at the cost of Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. A third window was due to the late Grand Duke of Hesse, the (then) Prince's brother-in-law, and the pulpit was given by members of the household. These gifts, and others, were grateful offerings for the King's restoration to health in the last days of 1871.

We turn next to consider the late Sovereign as farmer, landlord, and country gentleman. His love of the land as an agriculturist and stock-breeder may be in part attributed to heredity. His great-grandfather was honourably known in his private capacity as "Farmer George". Captain Macarthur, of the New South Wales Corps, founder of the Australasian pastoral industry, was able greatly to improve his breed of sheep, for wool-bearing, by purchasing, from George the Third's farm at Kew, some rams and a ewe, of the best merino stock, sent from Spain as a present to the British Sovereign. The devotion of the Prince Consort to the breeding of good stock animals is well known, and no words are needed concerning the success of King Edward as a breeder and as an exhibitor of horned cattle and sheep from the Windsor farms formed by his father, and from Sandringham. At the Norfolk farms there is also a fine breed of the county pigs. The

most famous products of the royal farms, as prizewinners at all the leading shows, are pedigree shorthorns, Southdown sheep, and shire horses, all bred from the purest blood, and it is probable that, in spite of the great capital invested, the enterprise pays, owing to the high prices commanded at sales by the produce of such stock. Good management has made the Sandringham estate a model for agriculturists and stock-breeders in the development and utilizing of the natural capacities of a soil originally not promising, and the consequent creation of new wealth in grain, timber, and grass. As to King Edward's personal share in this matter, it is obvious that, after his succession to the throne, public affairs greatly occupied his time and attention. As Prince of Wales he was, as Mr. Rider Haggard writes, "a farmer in the true sense of the word, as distinguished from the owner of an estate upon which there are farms". He took "the liveliest personal interest in every detail connected with his lands, himself marking trees to be felled, and directing where others should be planted, or superintending the choice of stock, and all questions that have to do with the carrying on of the in-hand lands and the home farm of about 2000 acres". In the same writer's words (*Rural England*) King Edward was "one who, from practical experience, is able thoroughly to enter into the hopes and fears incident to the various industries and occupations of all classes connected with the land. As a landlord he is familiar with the trials and difficulties of the owners of estates; as the first of farmers in his realm, he must thoroughly understand and appreciate those of the cultivators of the soil; and as a large employer of labour, which nowhere is more thoughtfully considered than at Sandringham, the needs and details of the lives of the toilers on the land, who still form so considerable a proportion of his subjects in Britain, must be known to him to the last particular."

When King Edward, as Prince of Wales, entered into possession of the Sandringham estate, his first care was to rebuild or repair, according to the need, every farmhouse and cottage, and to make suitable provision for all stock and horses in respect of shelter. Having resolved to make the estate his place of per-



manent country residence, he at once put all his tenants and neighbours on the most friendly footing with himself. We have seen above that he became, in fact, his own active and energetic head bailiff. In his business room at the Hall he had morning interviews with his farmers on all matters concerning their or his own interests; as also with his head gamekeeper, stock-keepers, and gardeners, in all things connected with their departments, and in all details of management due attention was given by the royal owner of the property to every suggestion, complaint, report, and request. The visitor to Sandringham and the neighbouring villages on the royal estate sees on all sides the evidences of a good landlord, and his good wife's beneficent care for the dependents. West Newton is the King's model village. There the "Alexandra Cottages"—substantial, well-fitted, semi-detached abodes—give good shelter to labourers on the estate. The village school and the clubhouse owe much or all to the royal beneficence. The village club, in particular, was founded, and the spacious building was erected by King Edward, as Prince of Wales, for the benefit of the villagers and of the men and youths employed on the estate. Thither, at evening-time, the workers flock from the coverts, gardens, stables, and farm lands, and enjoy their ease over pipes and ale, cards and chess, dominoes and draughts, newspapers and magazines. At this well-managed tavern, where temperance presides, there are also many social gatherings and entertainments for the amusement of the men, women, and children of the community.

The royal founder displayed his usual tact by abolishing a rule that "one pint of beer per day only can be obtained by any person". The Prince would have no such irritating and insulting regulation exist against those who should know how to control themselves, and provision was made against intemperance by making a first offence liable to suspension for a month, a second to suspension for six months, a third to expulsion. The result was, that in eighteen years only one case of suspension for a month occurred, and the erring member did not repeat his offence. The royal landlord, as Prince of Wales, was the best of neighbours

and squires in the time given to visiting schools and clubs, flower shows, bazaars, and local sports. We must note that every village has a clubhouse like that at West Newton; that sound beer is supplied at the cost of the drinkers; that there is no public-house on the whole estate, and that drunkenness is all but unknown. The lord of the soil would look in, from time to time, at a clubhouse, talk to the men, and take a cue at billiards. His establishment of over 100 servants of both sexes was provided with a hospital at a large airy farmhouse, having nurses' quarters, kitchens, bathrooms, and a well-fitted dispensary. Near to Sandringham rectory is the Alexandra Technical School, founded by Queen Alexandra, who took great interest in, and often visited, the institution. Very good work, winning prizes on several occasions at the Home Arts and Industrial Exhibitions, is there produced by persons living on the estates.

We conclude this part of our subject with some account of matters connected with the position of King Edward, when he was Prince of Wales, as a farmer and a rider to hounds. It was not merely from his high position, but from his genuine love and practical knowledge of agriculture that he was elected President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. In July, 1886, when the Royal Agricultural Show took place at Norwich, a great sale of shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep was held at Sandringham, and was attended by breeders of stock from every part of the kingdom and by some from foreign countries. Many prominent members of the Society were royal guests during the show weeks, and on July 15, the day of the Prince's sale, there were such crowds at Sandringham as had never been seen there before. About 1500 persons sat down to luncheon in a large marquee; and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon proposed the health of "The Prince and Princess of Wales". After speaking of him as a Norfolk farmer, and praising the high qualities of his wife, the Duke gave his opinion, after personal examination, of the stock for sale. This he described as remarkably level and good in character, and declared that the Prince was conferring a distinct benefit upon the agriculturists of the eastern counties in

enabling them to obtain such grand strains of blood. The Prince made a suitable reply, making all heartily welcome to Sandringham, and exhorting the stock farmers to bid well at the sale, a remark received with genial laughter. The Prince and Princess led the way to the sale ring, placed close to the home farm, three covered stands being prepared for the royal party, the auctioneer and his chief customers, and the large gathering of county people. The auctioneer, Mr. John Thornton, a man of the highest standing in his line, and especially on shorthorns, made an interesting speech concerning the establishment of the herd of shorthorns and the flock of Southdowns at Sandringham. We need only further note that, long before his accession, King Edward, in these two classes of animals alone, had won first and second prizes, each by dozens, at various shows, including the £50 champion cup and the gold medal at the Smithfield Show for three Southdowns from Sandringham.

The esteem of the Prince's comrades in the hunting field was shown at the presentation of their "Silver Wedding" memorial gift in April, 1888. The members of the West Norfolk Foxhunt then bestowed a handsome silver figure of Reynard at full speed, mounted on a stand of dark mahogany, the names of the subscribers being written in a morocco-bound album. An old Master of the Hunt, Mr. Hamond, made the presentation of the gift to the royal pair, before a large company in a marquee erected for the Annual Steeplechase at East Winch, near King's Lynn. The speaker dwelt on the warm interest with which the Prince and Princess had entered into the sports and recreations of all classes of the Queen's subjects. The Prince expressed the great pleasure with which he and his wife received "a model of the wily animal that we are all so fond of following", and spoke of the enjoyment they had had with that Hunt, to which he wished long continuance and prosperity.

If, on the principle of "Who breeds fat cattle should himself be fat", the ruler of a sport-loving nation should be a lover of sport, assuredly King Edward the Seventh played his part well. Of the royal performances in the way of shooting furred and

feathered game, including his work at deerstalking, much has been seen in these pages. We will note that at Sandringham nearly every bird and beast that can be shot in Great Britain, except grouse, is to be found, pheasants, partridges, and rabbits being specially abundant. From 10,000 to 12,000 pheasants are yearly raised on the estate, and the first shoot, taking place on the late King's birthday, was a notable event at which about sixty beaters, all dressed in uniform, and each carrying a flag, were employed. In the season of 1896-7, that is, in the autumn of one year and the spring of the next, the total bag was very remarkable, making 13,958 pheasants, 3965 partridges, 836 hares, 6185 rabbits, 77 woodcock, 8 snipe, 52 teal, 271 wild duck, 18 pigeons, and 27 various birds. At fifteen years of age King Edward was an excellent shot, and, becoming an enthusiastic lover of the sport, he was probably influenced in his selection of Sandringham as a country estate from its being well adapted for the propagation of ground game and birds. The property, on his acquisition of it, was already rich in rabbits, pheasants, and hares, and the new landlord found it necessary to pay his tenants considerable sums to compensate the injury caused by the game to their crops. Within a few years of his first occupation, the shooting parties became famous for the heavy "bags" made. This fact was largely due to the personal exertions of the Prince in establishing pheasant covers and rabbit warrens at points made suitable by the soil and by the undergrowth, and in providing for the rearing of young birds. Hundreds of fowl are yearly employed to complete the hatching-out of many thousands of pheasants' eggs which have been placed in incubators, and in rearing the young birds for transference from the hatching grounds to various farms where they are kept and carefully fed up into plumpness and full growth before they are turned loose in the covers as the shooting-time draws near. The gunroom at Sandringham has a wonderful display of every class of sporting weapons, including the best work of the best British gunmakers. The game larder, one of the largest in existence, holds over 6000 head.

Among the many sports, games, and pastimes which King Edward, with his almost universal interest in all things human, made a personal trial of during his versatile career, we have to except the two great national games—football and cricket. It is not difficult to account for this. He was an undergraduate, but he was never a public-school boy, and he thus never acquired a taste for, or could become a skilled exponent at, either of these recreations. As regards cricket, it seems certain that an early training is absolutely needful for distinction. The Prince, when he was at the two chief Universities in turn, spent much time on the Cam and the Isis, and watched with great interest the racing of the college eights and fours. He did, however, in his later years, show his regard for cricket, in the person of the great game's chief exponent, by a letter of congratulation to Dr. W. G. Grace when, on May 17, 1895, that renowned master scored 288 runs, and so accomplished his "century of centuries" or 100 innings of over 100 runs, in first-class matches. Of the old English game of bowls, now again coming into vogue, King Edward was very fond, and his fine bowling alley at the Norfolk home saw him frequently at play before dinner, and, sometimes for hours, before retiring to bed. In billiards, as Prince, he was instructed by the elder John Roberts, the "world's champion" with the cue in his day, father of the greatest billiard-player ever known. The royal pupil played a fair game, and often had one of his daughters as antagonist. For golf he never showed much taste, and probably regarded it as a tedious affair. At dancing he was for many years an excellent performer in all styles, including Scottish reels, the "Highland Fling", and the German waltz. At every ball he was an unwearied promoter of the delightful exercise, in which he often showed his admirable kindness and good taste by "taking the floor" with ladies who seemed short of partners, or by introducing a gentleman to a lady in like case. He and his brothers learnt skating in childhood, and at Oxford, when he was a student, he enjoyed rare sport in winter on the flooded meadows, and took an active part with the squibs, crackers, and rockets let off at a grand firework

fête. Hockey was always one of his favourite games, and it was frequently played at Sandringham when the ornamental waters were frozen. During the long winter of 1894-5 the Prince was captain of a hockey team which played many matches on the lake in Buckingham Palace gardens. The Duke of York (afterwards George the Fifth) was very active as a "forward", his father playing as "back", and an excellent match was played against a House of Commons team, which included Mr. Victor Cavendish (later Duke of Devonshire) and Mr. A. J. Balfour. For locomotion, the tricycle, and, in his later years, the motor car were favourite vehicles of King Edward, the latter being used in many of his visits to country houses and for runs between London and Windsor.

The two favourite outdoor amusements of King Edward were horse-racing and yachting. For owners of many horses on the turf, and of large sea racers, these are expensive tastes, but they have the advantage of demanding no personal exertion. Eyes to see with, and a good glass, are all that is needful for the pleasure of viewing the noblest of animals at full speed, and, with a frame insensible to lively motion in a seaway, anybody may enjoy the inhaling of the purest of air on one of the white-winged craft or the swift vessels moved by steam or by electric power whose life is on the ocean wave. We deal first with the horse-racing which some enthusiast declared to be the sport of kings. Royal regard for this amusement in Great Britain began with James the First, who encouraged it in Scotland, and, after accession to the throne of England, entered horses at Croydon and Enfield, and bought, at a high price, an Arabian for improvement of the British breeds. The same monarch built a house at Newmarket, where races were established about 1605, and the meetings there were greatly patronized by Charles the First and Charles the Second. Early in the seventeenth century racing began on Epsom Downs. William the Third and Queen Anne much enjoyed the sport. Doncaster races were established in 1703, and the York meeting in 1709, at which the Queen ran horses, and won a sweepstake and plate in 1714. The sport

grew in popularity. Ascot races were established before the middle of the eighteenth century, and the Goodwood meeting, by the Duke of Richmond, in 1802. After a decline during the warlike period which began in 1776, a revival came early in the nineteenth century, and many of the chief prizes were founded. King Edward's great-uncle, George the Fourth, is well known in connection with the turf, and, as Prince of Wales, he set an example for his then distant successor in that title, by winning the Derby, with St. Thomas, in 1788.

The royal turf traditions were taken up by Queen Victoria's heir in the earlier period of his public career. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club. His colours—purple jacket, gold band, scarlet sleeves, and black velvet cap with gold fringe—were registered for life in 1875. It was long before great success attended the royal ventures. In July, 1877, over the 4-mile Round Course at Newmarket, the Princess, for the first time, saw her husband's colours on the turf, but with an unlucky issue. The Prince, with his pure-bred Arab "Alep", lost £500 in a match with Lord Strathnairn, whose third-rate thoroughbred "Avowal" won in a canter, a result which illustrates the difference in speed between Arabs and modern European breeds. At first the royal turfite gave more attention to steeple-chasing than to flat course, and, in 1880, he and his wife saw his brown horse "Leonidas", ridden by Mr. Hope Johnstone, of the 7th Hussars, win a Military Hunt Cup from thirteen other starters. It was a day of pouring rain, which caused the riders to have their reins rubbed with sand for a firm hold. Two years later the Prince's "Fairplay" won the Household Brigade Cup at Sandown Park. About this time Lord Marcus Beresford, a good horseman and judge of racers, became a chief adviser and authority in connection with the Prince's stud, which was placed in charge of the excellent trainer Mr. John Porter, of Kingsclere, Hampshire. The breeding of racers at Sandringham began in 1887, and Lord Marcus soon had charge of the animals which included the fine mare "Perdita II", destined to raise the Prince's fortunes on the turf. Her third colt, "Florizel II", whose sire was

the famous "St. Simon", was the first really good horse that carried the Prince's colours. At Ascot, as a three-year-old, in 1894, on his first public appearance, the horse won £2250 in two stakes. In the following year he was victorious in six races out of seven, winning the Manchester Cup, the Gold Vase at Ascot (carrying 9 stones 5 pounds), and the Goodwood Cup with 9 stones 6 pounds. The Prince, with £8281 to his credit, thus became tenth among winning owners of the year. In 1894 the royal horses were placed under the care of Mr. Richard Marsh, of Egerton House, Newmarket, and then came brilliant successes for the Prince.

That great horse "Persimmon", own brother to "Florizel II", won nearly £35,000 for his owner during his three years' racing career. In 1895 he carried off the Coventry Stakes at Ascot and the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood; in 1896 he won the Derby in the record time of 2 minutes 42 seconds, the St. Leger, and the Jockey Club Stakes; in 1897 he was victorious for the Ascot Gold Cup and the Eclipse Stakes. As a two-year-old he had been beaten for the Middle Park Plate by his half-brother, "St. Frusquin", whom he beat by a neck in the Derby. The rivalry between these two animals was remarkable, for "St. Frusquin", with 3 pounds advantage, beat "Persimmon" again, in the Princess of Wales's Stakes, at the subsequent First July Meeting at Newmarket. The Prince's first Derby victory was received with great enthusiasm by an enormous crowd of spectators, including many distinguished foreigners, and gave pleasure to all loyal Britons. A culmination of success came in 1900 with the achievements of "Diamond Jubilee", named from the fact of his birth in 1897. This own brother to "Persimmon", and bred, like that horse, by the Prince, won in 1900 the three "classic" races—Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger—and thus ranked himself among the ten horses who have had the "triple event" placed to their credit. The other nine were "West Australian", 1853; "Gladiateur" (the first French-bred Derby winner) in 1865; "Lord Lyon", 1866; "Ormonde", 1886; "Common", 1891; "Isinglass", 1893; "Galtee More", 1897; "Flying Fox", 1899;



and "Rock Sand", 1903. In the same year "Diamond Jubilee" also won the Eclipse Stakes, carrying 9 stones 4 pounds; from eight other starters. In 1909 King Edward's colt "Minoru" won two of these classic events—the Derby (his third Derby) and the Two Thousand Guineas. Among other successes of King Edward on the turf were the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, in 1896, with "Thais"; the Grand National Steeplechase, in 1900, with "Ambush II", which gave the owner a unique position as winner of the Derby and the Grand National in one year; and, very fittingly, the Sandringham Stakes at Sandown Park with "Slim Lad" in 1907. We conclude with some account, from an "expert" visitor, of the stud establishment at Sandringham in the spring of 1906. Annexed to the stables, with their clean, airy, well-lighted boxes, are fine paddocks, sheltered by a high substantial fence from the rigour of the north winds, and fully open to the morning sun. The splendid "Persimmon", living much in the open air, and never clothed, was hardy and robust, and was a perfect model of a racehorse in his fine shoulders, short back, ample quarters, and straight hocks, with a girth of 6 feet 9 inches, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches of bone below the knee. He was then 13 years old, and his stock—including "Sceptre" and "Zinfandel"—had, up to the end of 1905, won over £90,000 in stakes alone. There were at this time eight yearlings of his progeny at Sandringham, some being of rare promise. At Wolferton there is another completely equipped stud farm, where "Diamond Jubilee" lived in state, with a large walled paddock for his use. The two-year-olds are regularly sent from their Norfolk home to the care of Mr. Marsh at Newmarket.

The word "yacht", from the Middle Dutch *jacht*, meaning a swift sailer, was unknown in Britain until the Dutch East India Company, in 1660, presented Charles the Second with a vessel named *Mary*. Two years later the King, who was fond of sailing, designed a yacht of 25 tons, built at Lambeth, and called *Jamie*. The first known record of a yacht match is that of the new vessel in 1662 for £100, when, steered by the sovereign for part of the run, she beat a small craft owned and captained by James, Duke

of York, in a race from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. Pepys's *Diary* has several notices of yacht-building and yacht-racing. The first known sailing club, now the Royal Cork Yacht Club, was founded in 1720, and during the eighteenth century the sport slowly developed. Matches were sailed at Cowes by 1780, and in 1812 the "Royal Yacht Squadron", soon becoming the "Royal Yacht Club", was founded at the same place by fifty yacht owners. The Royal Thames Yacht Club arose in 1823, and the Royal Northern Yacht Club, on the Clyde, in the following year. The fine cutter *Alarm*, 82 feet by 24 feet beam, of nearly 200 tons, old measurement, was built at Lymington in 1830, for Mr. Joseph Wild, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset. Larger vessels, in the form of square-topsail schooners, and brigs like the then existing naval brigs, came into use for a time. In 1834 William the Fourth gave the first royal cup for competition at Cowes by vessels of the Royal Yacht Club. Before the middle of the nineteenth century many more yacht clubs were started, and nearly 500 yachts were in existence in the kingdom. In 1851 the famous New York schooner *America*, of 170 tons, crossed the Atlantic, and opened the eyes of British yachtsmen to a new style of build and set of the sails, which were flat instead of baggy. The result was that the United States boat easily beat fifteen competitors in a run round the Isle of Wight, and no British vessel has succeeded in bringing back the cup to this country in competitions with the New York Yacht Club. By 1888 the taste for yachting had so developed that there were about 3000 British vessels, of which over 2200 were sailers, and 700 screw steamers.

King Edward, always an excellent sailor, and devoted to the sea sport, did much for it as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, as the great Cowes institution is now called, and he could hold his own in steering and management against many professional captains. In early manhood he appeared as a yachtsman, owning in succession the sailing cutters *Dagmar* (1865), *Alexandra* (1871), and *Princess* (1872). In 1877 he had the *Hildegarde*, a 205-ton schooner; in 1880 the *Formosa*, a 104-ton cutter; and in 1882 the *Aline*, a schooner of 216 tons.

It was in 1877 that he first won the Queen's Cup at Cowes, with the *Hildegarde*, a success repeated in 1880 with the *Formosa*. In 1893 he became possessor of the renowned *Britannia*, a cutter of 220 tons, with which he won the Queen's Cup in 1895 and 1897. He encouraged the sport by bestowing the Prince of Wales's Cup for annual competition in the Cowes Regatta, a meeting at which, as we have seen, he was a regular attendant. In 1887 the *Aline* took part in the great race of the Jubilee year, when the Royal Yacht Squadron gave prizes ranging from £500 to £100 to be raced for by schooners, cutters, and yawls. The course was from Cowes round the Nab Lightship, Cherbourg Breakwater, and the Eddystone Lighthouse, returning to Cowes round the south side of the Isle of Wight and the Nab Light, a distance of about 330 miles. The race started at 10 a.m. on August 8, and, after a very exciting finish, the *Aline* came in third, only 6 minutes behind the *Egeria*. It was as owner of the *Britannia* that King Edward, as Prince of Wales, won his fame in the yachting world. In 1893 the vessel was beaten by the very swift *Satanita*, but the difference was only 5 seconds in a 50-mile course at the Royal Ulster Regatta. In the Royal Irish Regatta the *Satanita* was again victorious by 69 seconds. At the opening of the Cowes Regatta, in the same year, the Prince's splendid yacht won by 63 seconds from the *Valkyrie*, beating also the famous American yacht *Navahoe* and the *Satanita*. In the race for the Queen's Cup the *Britannia* succumbed to the *Meteor*, but on August 2, in the Royal Yacht Squadron Match for the Meteor Challenge Shield, given by the German Emperor, the *Britannia*, in a course of 112 miles, easily beat her only competitor, *Satanita*. In other quarters, sailing in races of the Royal Thames and Royal Mersey Yacht Clubs, she had many successes, and might be fairly considered the best all-round craft in the Royal Yacht Squadron. For two or more seasons the *Britannia* was invincible in British and Mediterranean waters, often carrying her royal owner. We may note that the Prince of Wales became Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1882, on the death of Lord Wilton. He usually took

the chair at the annual dinner given at the old West Cowes Castle, built as a fort by Henry the Eighth, which became, in 1858, the headquarters of the club. He gave to the clubhouse, for firing salutes, twenty-one cannon taken from the *Royal Adelaide*, William the Fourth's toy warship on Virginia Water near Windsor.

A. "man of the world" in the best sense—a cosmopolitan of the finest kind—that is the true description of King Edward as a social leader. Early in the eighties of the last century he was thus acclaimed by the Parisian press when he visited the French capital and was the guest of Léon Gambetta. For this great part in the social system the Prince had been admirably prepared by gifts and tastes inherited from both parents, and by the training of circumstances and position. It was during the revolutionary and Napoleonic periods of French history that Frenchmen and Britons of the higher classes, through the emigration, first intermingled on a large scale. The growth of British cosmopolitanism was completed by the fall of the Second Empire in 1870, which left the French capital without a Court, and the permanent establishment of republicanism made London the world's capital in a new sense. The process of change was quickened by the visits to this country, in ever-growing numbers, of wealthy and cultured citizens of the United States, and the Prince of Wales, fully imbued with the universality of interest which marked the age, became a kind of social Sovereign for whom a wide field of action was opened by Queen Victoria's abstention, after her great bereavement, from part of the duties of a Sovereign. This commanding position gave him a vast influence often used for ends most serviceable to the general welfare, as has been amply proved in this record of his career as Prince of Wales. In the purely social sphere, his great experience, geniality, and tact; his wise counsel in difficult cases; his blandly authoritative manner at need; his fidelity to friends and his capacity for keeping their secrets; his knowledge of details and willingness to take trouble; and his ready interest in every kind of person or performance that merited royal notice, were of vast benefit. He was, at every point, abreast of

the time in its innovations, taking up all things that were in any way attractive or useful, and contributing greatly to the enjoyment of the social world around him.

The royal "catholicity" in social matters, and his practice of bringing together in his abodes people of the most diverse views, were once illustrated, in an amusing way, at Sandringham. The clever and eloquent Archbishop Magee of York, better known as Bishop of Peterborough, was visiting at Sandringham in December, 1873, and we quote from two of his letters thence written to Mrs. Magee:—

. . . "I arrived just as they were all at tea in the entrance hall, and had to walk in all seedy and dishevelled from my day's journey, and sit down beside the Princess of Wales, with Disraeli on the other side of me, and sundry lords and ladies round the table. The Prince received me very kindly, and certainly has most winning and gracious manners. . . . They seem to be pleasant and domesticated, with little state and very simple ways." On the following day a letter runs: "Just returned from church, where I preached for twenty-six minutes (*Romans*, viii, 28). . . . I find the company pleasant and civil, but we are a curious mixture. Two Jews, Sir A. Rothschild and his daughter; an ex-Jew, Disraeli; a Roman Catholic, Colonel Higgins; an Italian duchess who is an Englishwoman, and her daughter brought up as a Roman Catholic and now turning Protestant; a set of young lords; and a bishop. The Jewess came to church; so did the half-Protestant young lady. Dizzy did the same, and was profuse in his praises of my sermon."

In regard to the friendships of the Prince of Wales, it may be said, firstly, that, being heir of a thoroughly constitutional monarchy, he never took any side or open part in political matters, and was always friendly with men on both sides. He often showed his high regard for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the only photograph in which he and the Princess ever appeared along with any conspicuous popular personage was in a group with that great statesman and his wife, after Mr. Gladstone's final retirement from public affairs. He had a strong and avowed

admiration for Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and when that gentleman was "blackballed" at the Travellers' Club, the Prince removed his own name from the list of members. He was always sympathetic with the Jews, well-informed concerning their position in Russia, and actively interested on their behalf. His friendship with the Rothschild family, both in Britain and on the Continent, is well known, as also his intimacy with the late Baron Hirsch, at whose Hungarian residence he was several times a guest when the Anti-Semite spirit was rampant at the Austrian Court.

A good influence was exercised by the heir to the throne in the breaking-down of some barriers of exclusiveness which had existed, and in the free intermingling of the better elements of society in this country with visitors from foreign lands. The more prominent people from the United States were always made welcome at Marlborough House and at Sandringham, and the Prince showed special favour to some of the ambassadors from that great republic which he had learned to love during his visit in early youth. He specially distinguished Mr. James Russell Lowell and Mr. T. F. Bayard in their diplomatic capacity, and when the latter gentleman retired from his post at the Court of St. James's, the Prince broke his rule by accepting his invitation to dinner. The many ladies of the United States who have married Britons of high rank or distinguished position always had the most cordial reception from the leader of British society, and there can be no doubt that much was due to him in the welding of bonds of friendship between the two nations. We may also note an influence exerted in checking vulgarity and self-display among many members of what is called "the smart set" in society. It is a fact that the Prince, having a strong dislike to extravagant expenditure and lavish display in social entertainments, declined invitations proceeding from upstarts better supplied with wealth than with good taste. So far as his example and influence could extend, and they did extend far, the host of Marlborough House and Sandringham made an end, for example, of the pernicious practice of having very many courses at dinner, and sitting long at table over food and wine. His own dinners never exceeded an hour, and

at public dinners he did very much to shorten proceedings during and after the banquet by cutting down the length of speeches. He also promoted enjoyment for the vast majority of guests by introducing the practice of smoking very soon after the consumption of solid food had ceased. It is quite needless to do more than mention the noble example of charity which King Edward always set in the pecuniary support of deserving institutions; and we turn, lastly, to a brief consideration of the royal position as a patron of the arts and sciences.

On King Edward's devotion to the good cause of music it is not necessary to dwell after what has been already recorded concerning the foundation of the Royal College of Music. Nor is it needful to do more than refer to his many attendances at the Royal Academy dinners in order to prove his great interest in the work of the painter. As regards science, we have seen him as the guest of the Civil Engineers and of the Geographical Society, and he never failed to show regard for distinguished men in all departments. Reverting to the arts, we note his well-known fondness for the drama. His good taste put an end to the absurd old custom of the manager of a theatre receiving "royalty" with a pair of lighted candles in his hands, and walking upstairs, "face to the foe", as he led the way, backwards, to the royal box. The Prince set the good example of being generally punctual and quiet in his attendance, also insisting that the curtain should always rise at the usual time without awaiting the arrival of his party, and that the National Anthem should not be played on his entrance. The heir to the throne caused his mother's old liking for the drama to revive, which she had abandoned for many years after the death of the Prince Consort. On one occasion he surprised her, when she was visiting him at Abergeldie Castle, by the presentation of a popular play, and she afterwards had some performances at Osborne, Windsor, and Balmoral. Sir Henry Irving and other eminent actors owed their knighthoods to the Prince's intervention, and the accomplished lessee and manager of the Lyceum was honoured by his royal patron's presence at supper in the Beefsteak Club Room at the theatre.

Directly and indirectly the Prince exercised a most beneficial influence in public affairs. The strenuous and long-continued exertions of a son, following the too brief example of an excellent father, enabled him to acquire the insight into all matters which is needful for a king. Thus he was prepared for a position in which; however limited his political power might be by constitutional checks, he was to become the centre, not only of a great nation but of a vast empire. Such a Sovereign's knowledge of things, persons, and events, without being that of a specialist in any department, must needs be wide and general. In the earlier part of his public life the attention of the Prince was given, as we have seen, most to the intellectual development of the nation in science and art, and his promotion, in particular, of international and other exhibitions was of vast service in the revival of handicrafts and the progress of industries among a people who are by instinct somewhat narrow and insular. When we turn to his benevolent and charitable work, we find that a large meed of praise is due. He proved himself to be a man thoroughly humane, with a most kindly heart, and a vivid feeling for human suffering. Especially after the very serious, almost fatal, illness in 1871, he always displayed in full measure the sympathy for the sick poor which has its rise in personal knowledge and experience, and this sympathy took practical effect in personal exertions in this behalf which stirred up many others, who might have failed to remember the claims of the weak and helpless members of the community.

A remarkable characteristic of King Edward at all times was his restless activity in travel. No newspaper correspondent, nor Queen's (or King's) messenger, no commercial traveller, nor hurrying tourist, eager to compress the work of weeks into days, and of days into hours, ever rivalled the Sovereign who came to the throne in the earliest days of the twentieth century. In visits to nearly every important town of the United Kingdom, to most of the attractive country seats of noblemen and gentlemen, to every European capital, to every fashionable resort, the public have never known "where to have him", and, amid the fatigues of



almost incessant movement, the Prince always turned up active, affable, alert; charming in deportment, perfect in courtesy. During the London season his work, or work combined with pleasure, was such, in this illustrious leader of society, as would wear out the bodily strength, or shatter the nervous system, of most strong men. Meetings, dinners, speeches, ceremonies of all kinds, found him ever up to the mark. Turning again for a moment to his public work in the provinces, we must admire the degree of patience and of stamina in body, mind, and spirit, that could not only endure, but ever seem to enjoy, a countless succession of loyal addresses, staring and cheering crowds, instrumental and vocal performances of loyal music, and the other incidents of the public receptions accorded to the representative of the Queen. What must have been the strain on the faculties, what the ingenuity needed to frame suitable replies to addresses, and fitting speeches at public functions! The due preparation of these implies, in fact, a previous care in ascertaining, before presiding at a meeting, or at a festival of any public institution, the special character of the work done therein.

The scope of this work does not include any intrusion on the domestic relations of the Sovereign at any period of his long career, but it is impossible, and would be most ungrateful, not to notice the part played by the Princess of Wales, who became Queen Alexandra, in connection with her husband's public work. That illustrious lady, it need not be said, was ever specially interested in his philanthropic work. Often present in person, to the delight of the local public, she was never absent in spirit, whenever he was engaged in the discharge of useful and beneficial public duties, taking a most appropriate and particular interest in institutions devoted to the relief of suffering women and children. Her gracious smile, her kindly words, have charmed many an orphan child, and cheered many a sickbed, and her career has been, in this respect, an honour to womanhood and to her exalted position. It is needless to lay a further tribute of praise at the feet of a lady who is admired and beloved throughout the Empire.

